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## Shouted Threats On Moro Disrupt Italy Terror Trial

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 20 (NYT).—The kidnapping of former Premier Aldo Moro, in a stunning act of defiance, drove one of the get-away cars to within a half-mile of the scene of the abduction and left it there. The abandoned car was found by police this morning.

In Turin, leaders of Italy's Red Brigades, the group that has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping, shouted threats of a "people's trial" for Mr. Moro in a chaotic courtroom scene today. "Moro is in the hands of the armed proletariat," screamed guerrilla leader Alberto Franceschini, as Judge Guido Barbato, looking to restore order, told him to keep quiet.

"And Moro will be tried, he will be brought to justice by the people," declared Renato Curcio, the founder of the guerrilla group.

At one point during the proceedings in court, chief public prosecutor Luigi Maniagalli ripped off his gown and stormed out in disgust.

"They are insulting Italian justice and trying to wreck the trial," he told Judge Barbato on his return seconds later.

Most of the Red Brigades' leaders rose from their seats in mounting choruses of shouts at the bench from a metal cage that is their dock. Then they chose to leave the court and were led off in chains.

"Long live the Brigades, the armed struggle goes on," they shouted as paramilitary police took them out.

The disturbance started after the judge, resuming proceedings after he decided to allow television of the trial, ruled that the defendants could not read a communiqué that referred to Mr. Moro's abduction.

The trial, twice postponed because of guerrilla attacks, was resumed today amid heavy security in a fortress-like police barracks in the center of the northern Italian city.

Despite a manhunt involving up to 50,000 policemen and troops, a trace has been found of the kidnappers or of the 31-year-old Christian Democratic politician that they have held prisoner since Thursday morning, when they locked his car in an elegant residential quarter of northwestern Rome, killed his five bodyguards and took him away.

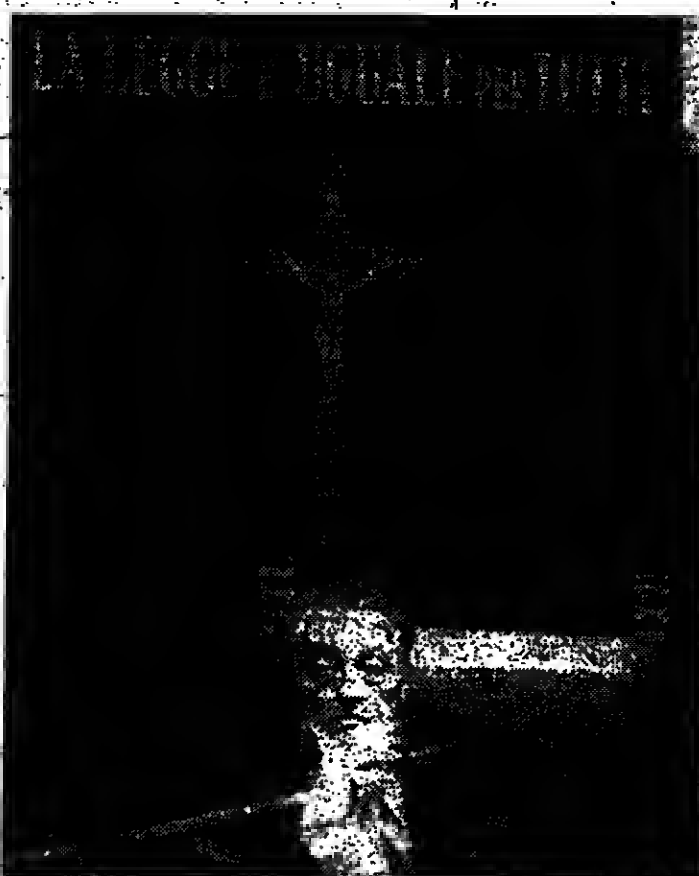
The growing impression now is

that the kidnappers intend to hold Mr. Moro for perhaps several weeks to keep the country in suspense, demonstrating the weakness of the government and of the official political parties in the face of a violent revolutionary threat.

That is what the Red Brigades did four years ago when they kidnapped Judge Mario Sossi in Genoa and held him for 18 days during which they tried him in a secret "people's court" on charges of being part of a repressive political system. He was released after a Genoa court agreed to free eight Maoist extremists. The Italian Supreme Court later refused to agree to the deal and release the prisoners.

Newspaper commentators and

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Judge Guido Barbato at the trial of the Red Brigades.



Renato Curcio (left), chief of the Red Brigades, talks with an aide, Paolo Ferrari, while chained in a cage during their trial in Turin. The manacled hands above them are those of other members of the gang who are also on trial for terrorism.

## Demand Guarantees on Area Israelis Claim Firm Control In Most of Southern Lebanon

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 20 (NYT).—The fighting in southern Lebanon between Israelis and Lebanese Muslims entered its sixth day today as Israel, with reservations, appeared ready to withdraw its troops in favor of a special UN peacekeeping force.

It. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, said today that Israel was firmly in control of most of Lebanon south of the Litani River.

Israeli Foreign Ministry officials, the Cabinet and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman all stressed numerous times today that a withdrawal must be accompanied by assurances that southern Lebanon will not again be a staging area for Palestinian guerrillas.

Invasion seen irreversible blow to Palestinian guerrillas; Begin sees Kissinger en route to talks with Carter. Stories, Page 2.

Israeli guerrilla attacks on Israel and the safety of Lebanese Christians in the south must be guaranteed.

"Any settlement in southern Lebanon must insure that southern Lebanon will no longer serve as a base for the terrorists and their murderous attacks," an official Cabinet communiqué said. "And insure the well-being and normal way of life of the citizens of Israel and the residents of southern Lebanon."

Mr. Weizman echoed that sentiment at least three times at a press conference he held this evening with Gen. Gur.

Action Is Light

"We control the southern part of the Palestinian," Gen. Gur said, referring to areas dominated by Palestinians. Military activity today, he said, was minimal in contrast to the sharp fighting in recent days. Gen. Gur said 18 Israeli soldiers had been killed since the invasion last Tuesday at midnight and that 250 to 400 Palestinian "terrorists" had perished. He said Israel had taken about 20 prisoners and asserted that he had no figures on civilian casualties in the Israeli land, sea and air strikes in southern Lebanon.

There was shelling into northern Israel in the vicinity of agricultural settlements today, the general said, adding that the rockets came from the area of Nabatieh, about six kilometers north of the Litani River.

Israel was perfectly capable of sealing the Lebanese Mediterranean city of Tyre at any moment, Gen. Gur said, but was refraining from doing so. Nor was it ever going to a bridge leading from Tyre, the people will not feel endangered.

Israel now controls a much larger swath of southern Lebanon than was its announced intention when it made the raids last week after an Arab assault in the Tel Aviv-Haifa area in which terrorist went on a rampage and killed a total of 35 persons.

Mr. Weizman said the extent

of Israel's drive into Lebanese territory was "not preplanned in the beginning" but that in recent days a number of villages had put up white flags of surrender although in one case the surrender signal was a ruse in which

three Israeli soldiers lost their lives.

Referring to yesterday's UN Security Council resolution calling for a halt to the fighting and the implementation of a UN truce force, Mr. Weizman said, "There's

no cease-fire yet although there is less fire than we had."

The defense minister met today with Gen. Ezer Weizman, commander of UN forces in the Middle East.

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## UN Truce Unit Reported en Route

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 20.—An advance party of 35 UN peacekeeping soldiers was on its way from the Sinai to the southern coast of Lebanon today, to be followed later today by 750 men, reliable sources reported.

The UN force, which was to enter Lebanon in the area around Naqura after traveling through Israel from the Sinai, was the first contingent of a 4,000-man force ordered into the area by the Security Council.

The UN resolution also called for the withdrawal of Israeli troops fighting Palestinian guerrillas.

In Tel Aviv, Israel reaffirmed today that any arrangement for its army to leave southern Lebanon would have to provide for Palestinian guerrilla forces to be kept away from the border.

"The decision of the Israeli government is to see that southern Lebanon will not be again a base

for destructive elements," Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said.

Sources here said that arrangements would be made later to move UN troops now stationed in the Golan Heights area, and that completion of the full force in southern Lebanon should not take more than a few days.

The United Nations has maintained a series of observation posts along the Israeli-Lebanese border since 1948, the last time Lebanese territory was involved directly in an armed clash with Israel. However, these posts are manned by unarmed men whose only function is to observe.

Mr. Weizman said a UN force could help keep guerrilla forces away from Israel but that he did not expect them to move in within a few days. "You don't move in troops just like that after a battle like we've gone through," he said.

"If UN forces can help, they're welcome," he said.



A Lebanese civilian moving north on his motorbike to escape the Israeli onslaught about to pass an abandoned anti-aircraft vehicle near a bridge on the Litani River.

## Behind Carter's Arms Stand

## U.S. Politics' Warning to Russia

By Martin Tolchin

ST. SIMONS ISLAND, Ga., March 20 (NYT).—President Carter's strongly worded warning to the Soviet Union last week about a military buildup resulted as much from the dictates of domestic politics as from the necessities of international diplomacy, aides to the President acknowledged privately yesterday.

The warning was issued the day after the administration won a narrow victory on Senate ratification of the first Panama Canal treaty and began its campaign for ratification of the second treaty.

The warning was delivered amid continuing Senate criticism of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks and 10 days before the President's scheduled trip to Latin America and Africa.

The White House considered the speech crucial to shoring up domestic political support for these initiatives abroad, the aides said.

"We wanted Americans to understand that we're not giving everything away," said a White House specialist on national security matters. "We're not giving away the world."

The speech was intended not only to warn the Russians of the perils to peace that were posed by their military buildup, but also to counter rightist critics of the Panama Canal treaties and the SALT talks, the aide said, as well as to assure the American people of the President's commitment to a strong national defense.

Another White House aide agreed with this interpretation, and added that most foreign-policy statements also had domestic political implications.

Mr. Carter warned that the Soviet Union's failure to show restraint in its military programs would jeopardize cooperation with the United States. He said it had led this nation to begin a buildup of conventional and nuclear forces.

The President cited the Soviet Union's military buildup over the last two decades, its improved nuclear capability and its new ability to project military power in Third World areas such as the Middle East, including the Gulf and the Horn of Africa.

On Friday accused Mr. Carter of virtually abandoning détente and resorting to "a course of threats and a buildup of tension" in relations with the Soviet Union. It was the strongest and most ominous statement in a sharpening exchange that has developed recently as relations have worsened.

"We expected it, but we didn't expect it this quickly," a White House aide said.

He added, however, that the administration did not believe that the President's speech would materially alter U.S.-Soviet relations or undermine negotiations being conducted between the two nations. Administration aides characterized the strong Soviet reaction as "pro forma."

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2 ITT Executives Indicted in U.S. On Chile Hearing

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Justice Department today charged two officials of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. with allegedly giving false testimony nearly five years ago to the Senate about ITT's work with the CIA in Chile.

Attorney General Griffin Bell announced that Edward Gernia, 54, a senior vice-president of ITT, and Robert Barletta, 55, the southwest regional manager of the corporation and a former Latin American official of the conglomerate, were charged with perjury, obstruction of government proceedings and making false statements.

The accusations were made in connection with the 1973 probe by the Senate subcommittee on Multinational Corporations into ITT's activities in the 1970 presidential election in Chile.

ITT chairman Harold Gennep had also been a prospective target in the investigation but he was not named in today's action.

## French Vote a Strong Rebuff to Communists

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, March 20 (NYT).—The victory of the government forces in yesterday's French parliamentary elections was taken almost unanimously as a simple and resounding rebuff to Communism and to the Socialist strategy of alliance with the Communists.

But beyond that, the results were a mass of ambiguities which permitted the rival leaders to make conflicting claims and opened new avenues to ponder future strategies.

The overriding question which has been settled is that France does not now face the drastic and possibly chaotic upheaval which had seemed imminent, nor the constitutional crisis which was likely if the new legislative majority were opposed to the President of the Republic.

To France's partners and allies, to the stock market and international currency exchanges, that was what mattered.

President Giscard d'Estaing, a centrist politician and former minister, "has heart it really is a conservative, prudent country. People talk a lot about change but they do not really want much."

And the government's comfortable majority of 31 seats in the new Assembly appeared to assure that even the dangers of a narrow, fragile margin of triumph had been averted. Before the elections, leading Socialists, although hoping to win, confessed privately that a solid defeat would be better for all concerned than a close one which might provoke social unrest and uncontrollable confrontation.

Still, the official figures today showed that the difference in the total vote between the government parties and the left was less than 400,000 out of more than 25 million cast, or 50.49 per cent to 49.51 per cent. It was barely enough to discredit the claim of Socialist leader François Mitterrand that half of France wants change and rejects the governing majority, even though the

majority remains firmly in control.

The outcome, particularly in terms of the composition of the next Assembly, seemed to show convincingly that the kind of change proposed by the left frightened people a good deal more than it attracted them. But the crudeness of the campaign,

A number of commentators

the thunderous and simplistic policies about "the Red menace" and "ruthless adventure" versus "monopoly capitalism" and the "hegemony of great fortunes" prevented the emergence of a more nuanced or moderate measure of what the country would really like.

A number of commentators

noted wistfully today that the practical meaning of the election was obscured by the unappealing set of alternatives presented, and they regretted that realistic issues were drowned in the rhetoric.

However, the campaign brought to the surface four major political currents in the country—the Communists, the Socialists, the Giscardists and Jacques Chirac's neo-Gaullists.

The Communists, although they claim to be evolving, remain rooted in the hard-line dogma of class conflict and the intense preoccupation of reinforcing their own, tightly bonded power base.

The Socialists comprise a gamut of reformers, from moderates who would like a sort of updated version of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal which could rally a broad coalition of interest groups, to romantics who still dream of completing the French Revolution and founding a new society.

The Giscardists, a patchy coalition assembled in the name of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, although he professes to keep himself above the fray, are reformers on a different scale. They include those who seek to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## FRENCH RETURNS

PARIS, March 20 (REUTERS).—The Interior Ministry released tonight the final voting figures in yesterday's second and conclusive round of the French legislative elections. The results are:

| Leftist Opposition              |            |       |     |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------|-----|
|                                 | %          | Seats |     |
| Communists                      | 4,744,666  | 18.63 | 88  |
| Socialists                      | 7,219,916  | 28.31 | 103 |
| Leftist Radicals                | 586,478    | 2.36  | 10  |
| Other Left                      | 57,418     | .23   | 1   |
| Opposition Total                | 12,553,262 | 49.51 | 200 |
| Center-Right Incumbents         |            |       |     |
| Gaullist Rally for the Republic | 6,551,756  | 25.11 | 148 |
| Chiracian Union for Democracy   | 5,213,368  | 24.38 | 137 |
| Others                          |            |       | 6   |
| Incumbent Total                 | 12,865,124 | 50.49 | 281 |
| Overall Total                   | 25,418,384 | 100   | 481 |

## The Soviet Propaganda Industry—Foreign 'Stylists' Are Essential

Salaries and Benefits Are Good, And No Need to Be Communist

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union is looking for foreigners to move to Moscow and work in its international publishing houses, touching up translations of Soviet political propaganda and cultural material for distribution abroad.

The foreigners do not have to be Communists, Soviet officials said, and the pay and benefits are good. The usual arrangement is a two-year contract that includes free round-trip transportation to Moscow, a furnished, subsidized apartment and an income that is primarily by Soviet standards.

"The content of the material is our problem—the stylists' job is just to watch the language," a publishing official insisted.

"We don't try to make the foreigners into Communists, or to

change their views or customs. It's enough if the stylist is neutral, just so he's not hostile to what we're doing."

College Graduates

More than 100 foreign "stylists," as they are known, are already working in Moscow. They came from the United States, England, France, Spain, Italy and other countries. Many are young college graduates—often Russian majors—who largely ignore the political content of what they handle and consider the job just a means to get to know Russia and its language better.

"What we would like is more people from America," said Yuri Kireev, who supervises stylists at one firm, the Novosti press agency publishing house. "Maybe they're

too far away, but they don't seem to want to come here."

Novosti does not advertise its jobs abroad, but has Soviet correspondents and other acquaintances overseas looking for likely candidates.

Other Moscow employers for stylists are Moscow News, a weekly newspaper for overseas distribution that comes out in four languages, and Progress Publishers, a book firm.

Stylists react differently to their work, depending on their political and academic interests.

"I wouldn't have come here except for the learning opportuni-

ties," said an American who graduated as a Russian major from Columbia University and now works as a stylist at one of the publishing houses.

"I don't agree with everything in Soviet foreign policy. I didn't come over here to be a socialist."

Another stylist grimly corrects assigned political texts, whatever they say, but confides privately that "sometimes you feel like just leaving a mistake in and letting them look bad."

Foreign stylists can make the equivalent of \$800 a month in Soviet rubles but as little as \$110

in hard currency—forcing them to use ordinary Soviet stores, with their frequent queues and shortages, for most of their needs.

"I'm really living a Soviet existence, with all its advantages and problems," said a stylist. "Soviet people aren't afraid of me like they are of some. I really get to see what life is like."

The stylists' contracts can be extended if they enjoy the work. A Spaniard at Novosti has stayed in the Soviet Union for 13 years.

The stylists' job is to take rough English and other translations of books and pamphlets, already prepared by Soviet translators, and touch up spelling and style so the writing sounds more natural.

Some stylists find that up to 60 or 70 corrections per page are necessary.

Foreigners at Novosti are expected to edit at least 33 pages a day. The final version goes to another Soviet editor, who makes sure the foreigner has not distorted the material's content.

It includes speeches by Soviet leaders, political tracts on Communist theory and foreign publications. Many of the political booklets and newspapers edited by foreigners are distributed free in Soviet hotels and airports.

The foreign-language stylists live a life far different from other foreigners in the Soviet capital. Instead of living with foreign diplomats, journalists and businessmen in police-guarded compounds, they are permitted to live in ordinary Soviet apartment buildings. As a result, they mix

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# Palestinians Said to Have Suffered Irreversible Setback

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, March 20 (UPI).—Although Israel has faced stiff resistance in its invasion of southern Lebanon—at least 55 Israeli soldiers have been killed, according to reliable Western reports—the Palestinian guerrilla movement in this country appears to have suffered a major strategic setback that might be irreversible if a UN force consolidates the Israeli hold on the region.

Fighting still continues in the south, but in diplomatic and political quarters here preliminary post-mortems on the six days of the war have already begun following the Israeli occupation of a 450-square-mile chunk of land south of the Litani River.

## Clashed in Civil War

One of the main conclusions is that, although the Israelis have not come close to dealing a mortal blow to the Palestinian military capabilities, they have for the moment moved their center of operations temporarily northward, where they could fall increasingly under Syrian domination and control. Ever since Syrian troops and

the Palestinian guerrillas clashed in the summer of 1972 at the climax of the Lebanese civil war, President Ezer Weizman has aspired to put Yasser Arafat's unruly movement under Syrian aegis.

Now, in the opinion of many analysts here, the Israelis have brought the Syrians closer to

that goal. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli chief of staff, openly invited the Syrians this week to be the main policemen of the "terrorists."

According to an informant close to the planning of the eventual deployment of the 4,000-man UN force in the south, the Syrians may quietly be invited

to move southward from their positions just south of Sidon, Jezzine and Mamas toward the Litani River, further squeezing the Palestinians. "The Syrians would love nothing better than to get down there," said the source.

But such an operation is far from being achieved, largely be-

cause the bulk of the Palestinian fighting force in Lebanon is still intact and capable of upsetting the calculations of diplomats by continuing to strike at the Israelis from their stronghold beyond the Litani—and by refusing to cooperate with the peacekeeping force should it arrive and slowly displace the Israelis.

## Withdrawal Doubtful

"I don't believe too much in these blue helmets," a European ambassador said today. "Where are they going to put them? The Israelis have conducted this operation very systematically, emptying the area of its population. I don't think they did all this just to withdraw afterward."

A UN official conceded that Maj. Gen. Ezer Weizman, a Ghananian officer based in Jerusalem as chief of staff of the UN Truce Supervision Organization, must first persuade the combatants to stop fighting, and it is thought that it might take as long as two weeks before peacekeeping soldiers, armed with rocket launchers, mortars and heavy machine guns, could begin taking up positions.

Gen. Weizman, who has been named to head the newly created UN interim force in Lebanon, is expected here tomorrow.

## Vast Military Stores

Meanwhile, the Israelis are reported to be counting the vast military stores—machine guns, mines, anti-tank weapons and ammunition—that the Palestinians had stocked in tunnels and caves in the south. Much of this booty was paid for by Libya and shipped into Tyre. The flow into Tyre picked up sharply after the Israeli last summer lifted their naval blockade, suggesting that they wanted the weapons to come in. Not long before their attack into southern Lebanon, the Israelis are reliably reported to have boarded a Greek-registered gun-running boat that was headed for Tyre and, after inspecting it, allowed it to pass.

To further strengthen their political hold on the south, the Israelis are known to have begun receiving small ships bearing reinforcements for the 500-man Lebanese Christian army that they had recruited and armed in three small enclaves in south Lebanon for almost two years. At least 300 Christian fighters are reported to have left the Lebanese port of Jounieh in the last few days. The fighters are paid about \$600 a month by their commanders, and guaranteed a payment of \$17,000 to their families should they be killed in battle.

## China Rejected Move for Talks, Moscow Asserts

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP).—The Soviet Union declared today that China has rejected the Soviet initiative aimed at normalizing relations between the two feuding Communist powers.

Tass said that the presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's parliament, last month had proposed bilateral talks to Peking to draw up a joint statement on the principles which should govern Sino-Soviet relations.

However, Tass said, on March 9 the Chinese leadership, in responding to the Soviet initiative, "repeatedly unacceptable preliminary conditions it had advanced before."

Tass added, "The latest session of the [Chinese] National People's Congress indicates that hostility to the Soviet Union continues to be elevated to the rank of China's state policy."

At the Peking gathering last month, Tass said, Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng again echoed frequent propaganda themes denouncing "Soviet neo-imperialism" and the Soviet Union's striving for world "hegemony."

## Yugoslav Party Date

BELGRADE, March 20 (UPI).—Yugoslavia's Communist party will hold its 11th congress here June 20-28, the Central Committee decided today.

## Red Brigades Chiefs' Threats Disrupt Trial

(Continued from Page 1) politicians have been saying that they expect—or at least hope—that the Moro case will take a similar course.

Police sources today acknowledged that the search for the kidnapers has turned up no good clues.

Asked about the getaway car that was driven back into the Monte Mario area, a source said, "We cannot explain it; each draws his own conclusions."

## Two Cars Abandoned

Two days ago another car used by the kidnapers was abandoned

in the neighborhood—without any arrests being made despite the fact that the police search had been concentrated for days on that area.

Police officials are reported to believe that the kidnapers had a command post in the Monte Mario area and planned the abduction from there.

The police also believe, it was reported, that the kidnapers have not left the Rome area.

The only person known to have been arrested in connection with the case was released today after two days of interrogation. The man, a bank clerk with left-leaning leanings, had been suspected of having helped plan the kidnapping. He was released after he produced convincing alibi, the police said.

Drawings of 2 Men Circulated

A young woman, Brunhild Petersen, for whom an arrest order was issued soon after the abduction, also was declared innocent today after she proved that she had been in northern Italy before and during the attack.

Composite drawings of the faces

of two young men seen near the abduction immediately afterwards by witnesses have been distributed by police. One of the men is believed to have driven the car that cut in front of Mr. Moro's automobile.

The maneuver apparently was well rehearsed by the terrorists. A man reported to police yesterday that a car of the same make and color as the one driven by the terrorists had cut in front of him and then braked unaccountably in the same circumstances a month ago.

The car, like that of the terrorists, had diplomatic plates, and the driver resembled one of the men seen during the abduction.

Russia Reported To Test Shuttle

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has built and tested a delta-winged manned space vehicle similar to the U.S. space shuttle, Aviation Week and Space Technology reported today.

Russia's space shuttle test vehicle has been drop-tested from a Soviet Tu-95 Bear bomber in atmospheric tests, it said. The Soviet vehicle, which is reported to be smaller than the 150,000-pound U.S. version, has been based for more than a year at an isolated test facility.

The Soviet shuttle under test could be launched with cargo and crew and rendezvous and dock with orbiting Soviet space stations such as the Salyut, Aviation Week said. "Following orbital activities, the Soviet shuttle would re-enter the atmosphere like the NASA shuttle orbiter and land like an aircraft. It could be refurbished, reloaded and re-launched again like the U.S. orbiter vehicle."

Canadian to UN Post

VIENNA, March 20 (Reuters).—A senior Canadian diplomat, Charles-Edouard Bourgonje, 51, has been named to be director of the United Nations coordinating office in Vienna.

Cosmos-995 in Orbit

MOSCOW, March 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has orbited Cosmos-995, Tass said.



French firemen place a special pump in the harbor of Porsail to draw up the petroleum, spilled by the tanker Amoco Cadiz, that is polluting the coast of Brittany.

## Experts Prepare to Empty Oil From Tanker

BREST, France, March 20 (UPI).—Preparations began today to empty the holds of the shipwrecked Liberian super-tanker Amoco Cadiz, which has already spilled 80,000 tons of crude oil onto French beaches since it broke up on reefs off Brittany last Thursday.

A team of U.S., British and French experts said that the pumping should start this week and that it will take at least a week to remove all 140,000 tons of oil still in the ship's 12 damaged holds.

Local authorities said that work was held up by the delay in the arrival from the United States of a special pump which can remove oil at a rate of 1,000 tons an hour.

The pump, expected Saturday, arrived yesterday at Landerneau Airport. Its arrival here was further delayed when the truck carrying it overturned. Authorities said that damage to the pump appeared minimal.

The slick was reported yesterday to be 50 miles long and to be drifting slowly northeast in a southerly wind.

The weather bureau reported, however, that the wind is expected to turn to the northeast, driving the slick back toward the southwest.

The British began air surveillance of the Channel following reports that the wind was blowing the slick toward the Channel Islands.

Five British ships were sent to help the French Navy spray dispersant chemicals on the slick and nine spraying rigs were on standby in Plymouth in case the oil reached the British coast.

More than 40 miles of Breton coastline have been hit by the oil spilled from three holds of the 233,000-ton tanker. The ship is owned by Standard Oil of Indiana, registered in Liberia and under charter to Shell International.

Divers managed to seal the damaged holds yesterday. The slick has killed thousands of seabirds and is menacing the region's vital tourist, oyster culture and fishing industries in what could be France's worst ecological disaster.

## Publication Can Resume Today

## West German Printers, Papers End Strike

BONN, March 20 (AP).—Printers and publishers today settled West Germany's three-week-old newspaper strike after extensive mediation by a top aide to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Hans-Joachim Witschmann, the state minister in the Chancellery.

Settlement of the dispute over computerized typesetting technology meant that nearly all of the country's 360 newspapers, which have been closed by strikes

and retaliatory lockouts, can resume publishing tomorrow.

"The agreement assumes that persons need not be the victims of technological progress," Mr. Witschmann said after four days of tough mediation.

Under the compromise contract, traditional typesetters will be given preference for the next eight years in printing jobs using computer keyboard-screens to set "cold type." They will also be guaranteed high wages honoring their outmoded skills.

Other Jobs

Typesetters whose jobs are eliminated by the changeover to advanced technology will be retrained for other printing jobs and receive extra wages for six years.

Only journalists who have used typewriters on the job will be permitted to punch their articles onto the video display terminals for transmission into type. All other texts must be punched by the technicians, according to the agreement.

The printers' union, IG Druck und Papier, began selective strikes against major newspapers three weeks ago to enforce its demands for work and wage guarantees for West Germany's 38,000 typesetters whose jobs are being eliminated by computer technology.

The national publishers' associations retaliated by locking out 80,000 printing employees at 1,500 plants around the country in solidarity with competitors whose facilities were closed by the strike.

Reduced Demands

Printers' union chief Leonhard Mahlein said that the union was forced to settle for less than its strike objectives of stronger work and wage guarantees.

He accused the publishers of overreacting to the selective strikes with the nationwide lockout that started last Wednesday. He said that 46,000 working days were lost to the strikes, compared with 117,000 to the lockout.

Mediator Josef Stügel, president of the Federal Labor Office, said that the compromise showed "it is possible not to close the door on progress and at the same time secure existence of the people involved."

Metal Workers' Strike

BONN, March 20 (Reuters).—There was no sign of a settlement today in a dispute involving metal workers in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

The Volkswagen automobile company said it would have to stop production at its six domestic plants at the end of this month unless the strike was resolved, because component deliveries from firms in the strike-affected region have been cut off.

Its main component supplier, the electrical company Robert Bosch, is one of the firms closed by the strike.

Russian Need For 'Stylists'

(Continued from Page 1) more easily with ordinary Russians.

The foreign stylists also depend more heavily on local stores than diplomats or businessmen, who shop mainly at special foreign-currency stores.

Another point of view came from Diana Miller, a 53-year-old native of Hammersmith, London, who has worked in the Soviet Union for more than seven years as a free-lance stylist and journalist. Mrs. Miller describes herself as a Socialist and said she feels like a representative of English readers when she sits down to edit.

"I try to put things into terms the reader will understand," said Mrs. Miller, who also said she believed the "ratio of information to propaganda is much greater here than in Western newspapers."

Stylist jobs are not the only posts available for foreigners in Soviet organizations. Radio Moscow has contract workers from overseas preparing some of its broadcasts in foreign languages and Soviet universities sometimes hire foreign teachers.

But many of the foreign workers shy away from publicity, fearing that their work will be misrepresented to their Soviet employees will be angry at the publicity. Others fear it will be difficult for them to get jobs again in the West if their Soviet work is publicized.

Uruguay Frees Reporter

MONTEVIDEO, March 20 (UPI).—Jorge Brink, United Press International correspondent in Uruguay, has been freed after being detained by police and held incommunicado for seven hours.

## Israelis Claim Firm Control In Most of Southern Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

die East, on the Security Council resolution.

Officials here privately made clear their displeasure that the United States had vetoed the UN peacekeeping resolution as Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan were en route to the United States for talks with President Carter.

Many officials here also have jaundiced views about the efficacy of UN peacekeeping missions, based on past experience

that once led former Foreign Minister Abba Eban to liken such forces to "an umbrella taken away the minute it starts to rain."

## 'Deterrent' Sought

A Foreign Ministry spokesman this morning noted that Israel was not in the habit of ignoring Security Council resolutions, which was about as close as anyone would come to saying that Israel would accept the UN presence.

But, the official said, such a force must be "an effective deterrent force against future terrorist attacks." "The Lebanese government should 'see there are no nasty elements' in the south near Israel's northern periphery, the defense minister said.

Mr. Weizman asserted that there were as many as 40,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon as part of a Pan Arab peace force and that if they wished they could easily assure that the Palestinians and members of the Palestine Liberation Organization did not attempt to re-establish themselves.

Asked about foreign press reports that 3,000 PLO members, aided by Iraqi equipment, were heading south, Gen. Gur said only, "We checked that information. He did not say whether it had been determined to be true or false."

Early today, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, commenting on the UN resolution, said, "We did not reject. We did not announce acceptance of it because there are many details to clarify."

Israeli officials were also critical that the resolution, which was strongly pushed by the United States, contained no condemnation of the Arab raid on Israeli civilians a week ago Saturday.

There also was some dismay—at a time when Israeli-U.S. relations are strained—that the United States had not contacted Israel on its move in advance, according to officials here.

3 Bomb Attacks Made in Brittany

RENNES, France, March 20 (UPI).—Three bombings caused extensive damage to two bank branches and a government building in Brittany, today, only hours after the expiration of a "cease-fire" that Breton autonomists pledged to observe during the French election campaign, police said. There were no casualties, they reported.

The first bombing destroyed a Rennes branch of the state-owned Banque Nationale de Paris. It was followed by an explosion that damaged offices here of the Equipment Ministry.

At Fougères, a bomb exploded in another state-owned bank, Société Générale, causing extensive damage. No group has yet claimed responsibility for the attacks.

Soames Named To Life Peerage

LONDON, March 20 (Reuters).—Sir Christopher Soames, a former ambassador to France and vice-president of the European Economic Community Commission, today was named a life member of the House of Lords.

Sir Christopher, 57, a son-in-law of the late Sir Winston Churchill, was a Conservative party member of Parliament from 1950 until 1966 and held several government positions, including minister of agriculture.

He was appointed British ambassador to France in 1968 and served as the EEC Commission's vice-president from 1973 until January of last year.

## French Vote a Strong Rebuff to Communists

(Continued from Page 1)

most as much as the moderate Socialists, providing the Communist connection is severed, to those more conservative and technocratic.

Mr. Chirac's group is the old Gaullists, transformed into a personal power base for the ambitious former prime minister. Unlike the others, it is hard to place on the classical political scale.

The elections ranked them in reverse order from that presented here, neo-Gaullists, Giscardists, Socialists, Communists, so far as Assembly seats are concerned.

More important for the future,

the Socialists, who gained the most votes, were the major losers because they failed to reach their goal of a commanding lead over the Communists. They are therefore the ones most obliged to consider the consequences of the election.

The other groups will almost surely wait to see what happens to the Socialists before deciding which fork to take themselves. This is because the dynamics of French politics have developed a peculiar cross-rear of interests.

So far, the parties have been divided into two well-defined alliances, of the left and the right.

But there are unavowed common interests between Socialists and Giscardists in developing a center-left coalition which might push the other two parties to the impotent fringes. And there are common interests between the Communists and neo-Gaullists in maintaining the existing confrontation of blocs which leaves scant maneuvering room between them.

And yet again, the Communists and the Giscardists share an interest in seeing that the Socialists split into left and right wings which each would hope to absorb. And the Socialists and the Gaullists share interests in seeing the Giscardists immobilized, so that they might divide up that terrain.

It is precisely the intricacy, and

even the irrelevance, of this turgid fighting to the problems of the country that leaves the voters confused and wavering.

Whether the period ahead will clarify or merely prolong the dilemma of how to achieve an undesirable transfer of power and how to respond gradually to the society's need for evolution, remains to be seen.

In the headiness and the headaches of the day after elections, talk was already focused on 1981, the next presidential contest, rather than on the new mandate to be exercised. So far, as Mr. Adenauer said grimly last night, nothing is really settled. But voting is over and 1981 is three years away. The currents will flow on in the meantime, and perhaps even shift.

Fire Cuts Building At Lisbon University

LISBON, March 20 (UPI).—A man saying he represented an extreme right student group has claimed responsibility for a fire that gutted the science building of Lisbon University.

In a telephone call to the news agency ANOP, a man said he represented the Command for the Defense of Western Civilization. He said that the fire was set to protest "the treason of the conservative Center Democrat party," which entered into a coalition government with the Socialists last month.

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## Growth Likely in South, Southwest

## New Gateway Cities Expected To Cut Air Dominance of N.Y.

By Winston Williams

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).—The opening of 11 U.S. cities to direct international air traffic and the spread of discount air fares to existing gateway cities are likely to bring New York down another notch in its dominance of transatlantic air travel, according to aviation analysts.

The increased competition does not mean that New York air traffic will decline, they said, but rather the world's largest aviation center will not share fully in the fast growth of air traffic expected in the next decade. Much of that growth will be made by airports in the South and Southwest, they said, and with it is expected to go the new jobs in the hotel, restaurant and entertainment industries that normally accompany an increase in air traffic.

"It's been a long time coming," said George Howard, an economist with the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, operator of this metropolitan area's airports. "Our growth rate will drop considerably, but that was inevitable."

## New Service

During the weekend, Braniff Airways started direct service between Dallas-Fort Worth and London—a counterpart of the flight between London and the

new gateway city of Houston recently begun by British Caledonian Airways.

In the next six weeks, four regional air carriers—Delta Air Lines, National Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines and Braniff—are to begin flights to numerous European cities from other new gateways such as Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Minneapolis-St. Paul. In addition, authorities in Cleveland, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Denver and Kansas City, all of which also received the gateway designation in December, are pressing Trans World Airlines to begin nonstop flights to Europe.

Also over the weekend, British Airways began offering in eight other cities—Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Los Angeles and San Francisco—the lower-cost standard fares to London previously available only in New York.

## Pan Am Standby

Similarly, Pan American World Airways started offering low-fare standby service to London from nine U.S. cities: Boston, Washington, Detroit, Houston, Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Honolulu.

According to Mr. Howard of the Port Authority, New York's share of transatlantic traffic is expected to dip to 55 per cent, or 9.5 million passengers, by 1985. In the mid-1960s, before passengers started to complain about congestion at Kennedy Airport, four out of five transatlantic passengers went through New York.

In recent years, New York's share has been steady at 62 per cent, following the introduction of wide-bodied jets, which reduced the number of flights and some of the congestion at Kennedy.

## 5 Americans Seized With Heroin in U.K.

LONDON, March 20 (UPI).—Customs investigators seized heroin estimated to be worth about \$3 million (\$15.3 million) in the black market during the weekend, officials said today. Five Americans—three women and two men—were arrested.

The haul was made after investigators found about a pound of heroin taped to the body of one of the women when she arrived at Heathrow Airport last Thursday from Bangkok. Inquiries led to the arrest of the four others at hotels in central London, a customs official said.

## Debt Collectors' Weapons Curbed As U.S. Law Bars Threats, Abuse

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—Bill collectors may no longer make harassing late-night phone calls, threaten violence or impersonate police officers, under a federal law taking effect today.

Passed by Congress and signed by President Carter last year, it also gives consumers the right to a written notice within five days of being contacted by a debt collector. That notice must state how much is owed and to whom, and give instructions on what the consumer can do if he believes he does not owe the money.

The law's enactment followed hearings conducted by Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., that produced testimony about abusive practices used in the \$3-billion-a-year debt-collection industry. "This is not a law that will protect the deadbeat. Most consumers are decent, honest people who want to pay their debts. But sometimes people are caught in a long illness or have a sickness in the family or for some other reason need more time to pay a debt," Rep. Annunzio said.

The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act does nothing to change the consumer's obligation to pay, but it bans these bill-collection practices:

- Harassment by threatening violence, calling between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m., publishing lists of purported "deadbeats," using obscene language, repeatedly calling about a debt or calling at work if an employer disapproves.
- Making false statements when collecting a debt, such as falsely implying that the debt collector represents a government agency or is an attorney.
- Using unfair methods in trying to collect a debt, including asking for more money than is owed, calling a consumer collect or depositing a postdated check before the date on the check.



WORK WANTED—Some of the thousands of unemployed workers who marched through the streets of Madrid during the weekend demanding help in finding jobs and food.

## Narrow Focus Assailed

## California's Right-to-Die Law Is Little Used

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20 (NYT).—Fifteen months after California's landmark Natural Death Act became law, doctors say that only a few of their patients have directed them to suspend life-sustaining procedures when death is imminent.

Following California's lead, seven other states have passed laws providing the so-called "right to die," and 25 are considering legislation.

Precisely how many Californians have signed the directive to physicians is unknown; it is even more difficult to determine how many deaths have been allowed to happen under the directive. But the California Medical Association reports only a "minimal" response.

The reason, observers say, is the law's narrow focus. The directive is legally binding only if a patient has been certified as terminally ill at least 14 days before the directive is signed. Moreover, the law contains a strict witness requirement, a five-year renewal provision and excludes pregnant women.

Come Issue Ignored California's law does not address the problem of such comatose patients as Karen Ann Quinlan, the New Jersey woman whose parents won a suit to have her life-support apparatus dis-

connected because physicians said that she could never regain consciousness. Nor does the law provide for catastrophic events such as stroke or accident, or for the terminally ill child.

While such restrictions reassured some opponents that the law would not license a mercy killing, supporters believe the law is less than adequate. "They've made it too difficult," said Ben Meholan, 84, a resident of the Leisure World retirement community in Seal Beach, Calif., near Los Angeles. Mr. Meholan and his wife, Rose, led a petition drive and lobbied for the bill's passage.

"I was very unhappy with the provision that the directive does not become legally binding until two weeks after you've declared terminally ill," he said. "By that time, you know what condition you may be in! You may have lost your senses."

## District Cited

"People don't trust this act," said Dr. J.Y. Feinstein, medical director at Leisure World. Almost half of the doctors in a California Medical Association survey said that passage of the law had not changed the way they practice medicine, the others said that it had been helpful in opening communication with patients about death.

The bill's author, Assemblyman Harry Keene, concedes that legislative compromises "diminished the operational effectiveness of the law." However, he said that he would not attempt any amendment until next year's legislative session.

The seven other states that have passed "right-to-die" laws are Idaho, Oregon, New Mexico, Nevada, Texas, North Carolina and Arkansas. Texas and Oregon

## Gears on Fords Probed by U.S.

DETROIT, March 20 (AP).—A defect in the automatic transmission on Ford cars and trucks—in which they suddenly shift from park into reverse—may be responsible for 114 accidents over the last five years, including six in which owners were killed, federal files have revealed.

As a result, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said, it has launched an investigation of 5.3 million Ford cars and light trucks assembled since 1973.

But because the apparent defect has not been precisely identified, the agency has not ordered Ford to recall any of the vehicles.

## Some Coal Union Leaders Unhappy

## U.S. Miners Expected to Approve Contract

By James F. Clarity

DILLIES BOTTOM, Ohio, March 20 (NYT).—Officials of one of the United Mine Workers union's largest districts grudgingly predicted yesterday that a majority of the union's 160,000 striking members would vote "yes" Friday to ratify a new proposed contract and end the work stoppage, now in its fourth month.

"I figure it'll pass," said Donald Nunley, without enthusiasm. Mr. Nunley, a member of the executive board of District 6, the union's third-largest unit with 16,000 working miners in Ohio and in the West Virginia panhandle, was among the top district officials and the lawyers explaining the contract proposal to about 200 local union officers at a meeting here. Today, the local officials were to hold meetings with rank-and-file members on the agreement, which was reached last Tuesday in Washington. This is the third proposed agreement since the strike began.

Two weeks ago, District 6 rejected the second proposed contract by a 4-1 ratio, while the rest of the union turned it down by 2 to 1. The officials said yesterday that they thought the new contract risked defeat again here, but by a much narrower margin. They added that most miners in West Virginia and in other soft-coal states would probably approve it.

## "Battle Lost"

"We lost the battle," said John Decker, an official of local 1801 of Bensenville, Ohio, who is opposed to the new proposal. "A lot of the guys here are gonna vote for it, and in District 17 they're hurting worse than we are. They

## Vote to Repeal ERA Ratification Is Vetoed in Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 20 (AP).—Gov. Thomas Stovall vetoed today a resolution rescinding Kentucky's ratification of the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

Mrs. Stovall acted with the full power of the governor in the absence from the state of Gov. Julian Carroll, who is in South Carolina on vacation.

The proposed amendment to the U.S. Constitution would ban discrimination because of sex. Mrs. Stovall fought the resolution move during the legislative session which concluded early yesterday.

"The 1978 General Assembly wasted valuable time and energy in using many tactics, within or without the boundaries of the rules adopted by the legislature, to pass a measure which in itself amounts to legislative folly," Mrs. Stovall said before vetoing the resolution.

had more wildcat strikes in the summer." District 17, the union's largest, is in West Virginia.

Bill Lamb, the highest-ranking official in District 6 and a member of the UMW's 39-man Bargaining Council in Washington, said that he had been one of 17 members of the council who voted against the new contract. He refrained from predicting the outcome of Friday's ballot on ratification. As he talked to other officials at the meeting yesterday, however, he made it clear that he thought the union leadership, under the president, Arnold Miller, had done a poor job of negotiating.

At coffee breaks in the daylong meeting here, local officials quarreled, sometimes heatedly, over the contract. The specifics of the proposal were scrutinized and questioned page by page, with Mr. Lamb rubbing occasionally to a telephone to get clarification from

the union's lawyers in Washington.

Several union officers acknowledged that the new proposal improved health benefits and made it more difficult for mine owners to discipline miners and control wildcat strikes.

"It's like keeping people in a jury room day after day," an official said. "If you keep handing them something and handing them a little more, they'll get tired and say, 'Well, this is the best we're going to get.'"

"My men are hurting and want to go back to work, but I got to go home and read this first," said another local official, fingering a copy of the 38-page proposal.

Many of the officials here were too busy arguing about the new proposal to express gratification about the rebuff dealt on Friday to the Carter administration in U.S. District court in Washington. The court denied the application for an extension of the Taft-Hartley Act injunction ordering the miners back to work and forbidding activity to prolong the strike.

"Even the judge said the government's arguments about a national emergency were a lot of junk," an official said.

## Japan Presses Claim on Russia For Four Islands

TOKYO, March 20 (UPI).

Japan was rebuffed a Soviet statement criticizing Tokyo's demand for the return of four disputed North Pacific islands, the Foreign Ministry said today.

It said an oral statement was delivered to a Soviet Foreign Ministry official today by Susumu Matsubara, Japanese consul in Moscow.

The Japanese rebuttal was directed at Moscow's statement March 6 denouncing Japan's demand for the return of the islands. Moscow claimed that no territorial problems exist between the two countries.

The Japanese statement said the four islands, situated near Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido, belong to Japan historically and legally. Russia seized them at the end of World War II.

It contended that a Soviet return of the islands would pave the way for the establishment of good neighborly relations between the two nations.

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## Nebraska Floods Displace 2,000

VALLEY, Neb., March 20 (AP).—Nearly 2,000 persons were forced out of their homes in small towns and residential areas outside Omaha and were moved to temporary shelters as floodwaters battered four counties today.

Gov. J.J. Brown said the overflowing waters of the Elkhorn, Big Blue and Missouri Rivers caused the worst flooding in four eastern Nebraska counties in 40 years. The Platte River overflowed its banks as the runoff from melting snow ran into clogs of ice.

The Judge County sheriff's office said the body of an elderly woman, apparently a victim of the flooding, was found this morning. No other casualties were reported.

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## In a Major Policy Change

## Italian Unions Shift Emphasis From Wages to Employment

By Louis Fleming

ROME, March 20.—Italy's trade unions, the most militant in Europe in wage demands, have reversed policy and decided to put their drive for full employment ahead of a campaign for wage increases.

The loudest voices now heard in support of sacrifices and austerity are those of Communist union leaders.

The unions' campaign for economic reform helped topple the last Italian government and gave union leaders a priority position in negotiations to put together another government.

These shifts have left some employers incredulous and others skeptical, but there seems to be little doubt about the sincerity of the unions, even if there are misgivings about how their drive will work out.

"If we want to be consistent with the objective of reducing unemployment, it is clear that the improvement of the conditions of work of the employed workers must take second place," said Luciano Lama, head of the CGIL, an umbrella organization that includes about half of Italy's 8 million union members.

His comment was part of an interview, published in the newspaper *La Repubblica* at the end of January, that stirred controversy among some labor leaders and brought praise from some employer groups.

He touched on a sensitive, critical question for Italy.

Since 1969, Italian labor has taken the lead in Europe in terms of annual wage increases for manufacturing workers, thus pricing Italy out of some markets. The cost of labor has risen to levels equalled in the Common Market only by Britain.

Unemployment is now rising to unprecedented levels as Italy struggles to find a way out of its economic crisis. Moreover, almost two-thirds of the 1,650,000 unemployed are under 25, the highest proportion of jobless youth in any industrialized nation. The political implications are ominous if not yet fully analyzed.

Economists have argued, with employers, that there had to be wage restraint, austerity and curtailment of spiraling costs of labor if Italy is to pull out of its recession. Now the unions have said that they agree.

The new policy has been evolving for months, but Mr. Lama gave it a mighty push with his interview. It was all the more sensational because he not only gave priority to full employment but also acknowledged that companies in distress have the right to fire workers.

Dismissals impossible. He later qualified his comments, for *licenziamenti*—dismissals of workers—is a bad word in Italy. It has been virtually impossible to fire workers and the growing fear of unemployment has heightened the situation. But there is a realization that payroll padding has reached intolerable levels in many enterprises.

The Lama interview was not just theoretical. It coincided with contract negotiations with Unidai, a giant food-handling firm that was on the brink of collapse. The new labor agreement permitted the transfer of some workers and the dismissal of others.

Shortly after the interview, the three labor confederations took another part of the Italian feathered, *liquidazioni*—severance pay—which most Italian workers receive, regardless of the circumstances of their separation, in addition to retirement pensions. The unions appealed for reasonable limits on the severance pay. The action followed a case in Naples in which a waterworks official had received the equivalent of 200 months' pay.

Quake Jolts Tokyo

TOKYO, March 20 (Reuters).—A fairly strong earthquake jolted Tokyo and the surrounding area early today, but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

## Britain Closes Bubbly Gap With Italians

EPERNAY, France, March 20 (Reuters).—Britain imported more than 7.3 million bottles of champagne last year, 2 million bottles more than in 1976.

Figures issued by the Champagne Producers Association showed that Britain imported 1,600 bottles more than Italy and became the leading buyer of champagne.

Champagne sales to the British Isles in 1977 totaled 7,305,271 bottles—up from 5,281,686 in 1976 and 3,064,584 the previous year. Italy's consumption rose by more than a million bottles in 1977 to 7,303,666, the producers said.

A new entry at the other end of the table was Uganda, which last year imported 24 bottles.

lent of \$269,000 in *liquidazioni* in addition to a pension of \$15,113 a month.

But the shell reaction from some workers and union officials to the Lama interview subsided on Feb. 14, when a congress of Italian workers, representing the three confederations, endorsed almost unanimously the new approach he had proposed. Mr. Lama saw it as a turning point in Italian labor.

How historic it will prove to be depends on implementation. There is no precise blueprint, nor are there percentage formulas to determine the amount of austerity and sacrifice, and great latitude is left to those who now will negotiate each contract. Some doubts have been raised about how sacrosanct the contracts will be.

A troubling and controversial development last November at the Fiat automobile plant in Turin inspired some of the misgivings. Fiat sought Saturday overtime for 3,800 workers to build an extra 4,500 of its exceptionally popular 127 model. The workers agreed but the union refused, and pickets enforced the union decision.

Fiat insisted that its contract with the union allowed the overtime. Furthermore, Fiat said that failure to build the extra cars would risk diversion of orders to French and German cars by impatient purchasers.

Fiat agreed to add 200 permanent employees; the union said that overtime could not be justified at a time of national unemployment and insisted that any expansion of production be on a permanent basis with permanent workers.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Arms Also Discussed

## 40-Year Food Loan Is Signed By U.S. Aide Visiting Somalia

NAIROBI, March 20 (UPI).—The U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Richard Moose, met with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre for several hours early today and then signed a long-term pact to provide food aid to the Somalis.

Mr. Moose handed Mr. Barre a message from President Carter "on the whole range of Somali-U.S. relations" in a meeting which lasted until the early hours of the morning.

The officials said it appeared likely that one topic under discussion involved the conditions under which the United States would agree to sell "defensive arms" to the Somalis following Somalia's withdrawal from Ethiopia's Ogaden region a week ago.

## Talks 'Cordial'

The officials said the talks between Mr. Barre and Mr. Moose were cordial, but that it was unlikely any formal agreements would be signed as a result of the discussions. Any agreement on arms assistance would have to receive the advance approval of Congress.

## Supreme Court To Hear Suit on News Disclosure

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether public officials suing for libel may force journalists to tell what were their thoughts, opinions and conclusions while preparing a news story.

The court will review a ruling by a U.S. Appeals Court last November in a pending \$44.7-million lawsuit by former Army Lt. Col. Anthony Herbert against the CBS television network and others. The lower court said reporters and editors who are sued for libel do not have to disclose such information.

Mr. Herbert was stripped of his command in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war after formally charging his superior officers in 1971 with covering up war crimes in South Vietnam.

Barry Lando, a producer of the CBS program "60 Minutes," investigated the controversy. The research led to a Feb. 4, 1973, telecast, "The Selling of Col. Herbert," in which the truth of Mr. Herbert's charges was called into question. Mr. Lando also wrote an article for the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine about his findings. Mr. Lando, CBS correspondent Mike Wallace and the magazine are named in the suit.

Mr. Moose planned a final meeting with Mr. Barre later today to review the main points of agreement in their discussions.

Mr. Moose signed a \$7-million agreement with the Somali government to provide 40-year financing for the purchase of food commodities. The agreement was concluded before Mr. Moose's visit.

The loan is in addition to \$6 million in grain and other food grants which the United States gave to Somalia last month to assist the thousands of refugees displaced by the eight-month Ogaden war.

## Cuba Assails U.S.

Cuba, meanwhile, told the United States to stop interfering in Havana's role in Africa and demanding the withdrawal of about 11,000 Cuban combat troops in Ethiopia.

The Ethiopian radio yesterday said that Washington was "maneuvering world public opinion to pave the way for arming the Mogadishu regime, which continues to pursue a policy of expansionism."

The broadcast accused the Carter administration of supporting Somalia's abortive invasion of Ethiopia's Ogaden region and of trying to foment further trouble in the Horn of Africa.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peñal, on a visit to Ethiopia, warned Washington to keep out of Cuba's affairs, including the role of its troops in the Ogaden war.

"The relations and commitments of Cuba with Africa pose a threat to the peace and stability of the continent and not that of imperialists and reactionaries," Mr. Peñal said in Addis Ababa.

Here in the capital, 14 clubs,



THAI-TANIC—Drifting along Bangkok's Chao Phraya River is the royal barge of the Thai royal family, put back into service recently for ceremonies honoring the king.

## Desai Presses Prohibition

## India's New Law Will Bar Drinking April 1

NEW DELHI, March 20 (Reuters).—When this country takes its first steps to tighten prohibition laws on April 1, residents of several Indian states may have to restrict their drinking to their own homes or abstain totally.

The new measures declare several districts "dry," impose a ban on public drinking and close bars in clubs, restaurants and hotels.

Most Indian states will implement some restrictions, ranging from increasing the number of "dry" days to banning public drinking.

Here in the capital, 14 clubs,

including the elite 67-year-old Gymkhana Club, will no longer be able to serve liquor to their members or guests.

## Panic Burying

In Kanpur, the industrial town in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, which goes dry on April 1, panic buying of liquor has been reported. Factory workers have joined to build stocks for use when prohibition begins, newspapers report.

Prime Minister Morarji Desai, 82, a strong advocate of prohibition, has given top priority to the program despite some discreet

opposition, even from within his ruling Janata party.

The Communist party has openly expressed strong opposition to the policy.

But Mr. Desai said last October, while addressing the All India Prohibition Council in New Delhi: "I do not mind if my government goes out of office because of wackabandi [prohibition]. I will be proud to go."

Prohibition could result in a revenue loss of about \$7,000 million rupees (\$4.35 billion) during the next five years, according to official estimates.

## Illegal Brews

Critics fear that prohibition will encourage the distillation of illegal brews which claim hundreds of lives every year. Twenty-four persons died in Delhi last year after drinking illegally distilled liquor and a magistrate who inquired into the deaths suggested that more liquor shops should be opened.

The Times of India newspaper recently advised the government that it should think twice not only about deferring the deadline by which prohibition must be universally enforced, but even about giving up prohibition as a feasible, even if desirable, ideal in favor of a thorough, country-wide, sustained and adequately financed temperance movement.

However, except for newspapers, there has been no overt opposition to Mr. Desai's moves to impose total prohibition in the country. Indian society is conservative and alcohol is forbidden in most homes.

## Some States Dry

Total prohibition already exists in two Indian states—Tamil Nadu in the south and Mr. Desai's home state of Gujarat in the west. But some states, including Delhi, already have partial prohibition in the form of "dry" days and other restrictions.

For the first time since India achieved independence in 1947, however, the 14 New Delhi clubs will stop serving liquor as of April 1.

Club officials view the Desai administration's decision with concern since it threatens the existence of their organizations, which survive mostly on revenue from the bars. "With the closure of bars we cannot continue for long," said a spokesman of the Roshanara Club, founded in 1922.

## Dry Belt

To prevent Indians in the state of Delhi from buying spirits from across the border, where shops abound, the states of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have agreed to create a 10-kilometer dry belt.

Under restrictions, hotels in Delhi will stop serving alcohol to Indians even if they are guests of foreigners.

At least two of India's 23 states—Kerala in the south and Jammu and Kashmir in the north—have opposed the central government's prohibition policy. Jammu and Kashmir is even against restricted use of alcohol because its leaders feel that it will adversely affect its important tourist trade.

Compensate for Loss. Most states are reluctant to introduce total prohibition unless the central government agrees to compensate for 50 per cent of the loss.

Mr. Desai, however, is determined to have his way. Since he became Prime Minister last year, the government has banned civil servants from drinking at public functions and diplomatic parties.

Mr. Desai recently suggested that alcoholics should be "expelled" by publishing their names and that prohibition workers should pass on information to police about bootlegging.

This provoked the Times of India to ask: "Does the Prime Minister want us to become a nation of informers?"

## British Defense Aide To Confer With Shah

TREHAR, March 20 (UPI).—Britain's secretary of state for defense, Frederick Mulley, will arrive here Friday for a three-day official visit that will include talks with Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, officials said today.

He will also have talks with other Iranian officials, including Lt. Gen. Hassan Tousemani, vice-minister of war, and chief procurer of arms for Iran, diplomatic sources said.

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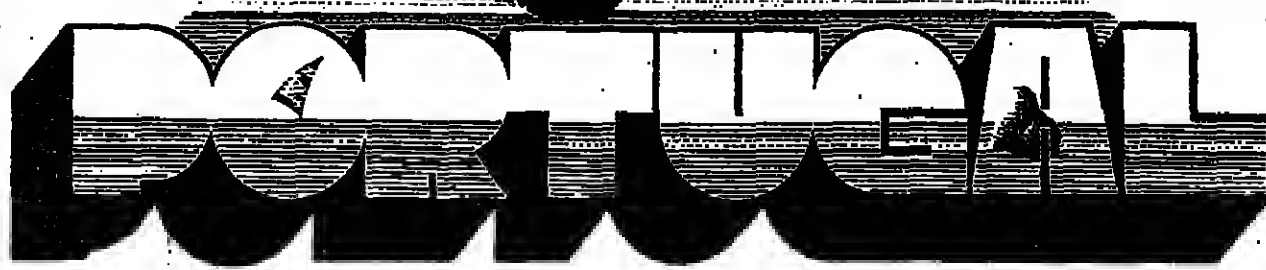
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## 'Man Never Had a Fair Trial'

## Lawyer Asks World Drive to Save Bhutto

By William Borders

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 20 (UPI).—Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's lawyer appealed yesterday for "an international campaign of pressure" to prevent the execution of the former prime minister, who on Saturday was sentenced to death after being convicted of conspiracy to commit murder.

"This is not an internal affair; it is a human affair," said Yahya Bakhtiar, who was Mr. Bhutto's attorney general before the army took over last July. "The countries that care about human rights—and especially the Americans—should raise their voices against it. The man never had a fair trial and he must not be killed."

The lawyer made his appeal in a meeting with foreign newsmen here as diplomats and Pakistanis all over this poor land of nearly 80 million people were suddenly struck by the realization that Mr. Bhutto—the dominant force here for so long—might be executed sometime soon.

## 'Never Killed, Not That'

"Of course we thought he would be convicted, but never killed, not that," said a Lahore office clerk, shaking his head as he read Sunday's banner headlines. "How can they do that to the leader of the people?"

But there were only scattered demonstrations of protest against the death sentence, and Pakistan's often-volatile cities followed their normal routine, under strict martial law and with heavy police patrols.

Mr. Bhutto was being held in solitary confinement at a prison 10 miles south of Lahore. If he continues to refuse the opportunity to make an appeal to the Supreme Court of Pakistan, he could be executed as early as next weekend.

According to Mr. Bakhtiar, who saw him Saturday, Mr. Bhutto's attitude then toward an appeal was that it might be "an exercise in futility because they want to kill me." But the lawyer said he thought he might be able to persuade his client to appeal if he were granted permission to see him again.

The 50-year-old former prime minister's wife and daughter, like most of his major political allies, were being held under heavy guard, one of them with one another and with the public. The estimates of the number of political prisoners taken in the last few weeks, to prevent violence after the verdict, range from several hundred to several thousand.

Mrs. Bhutto "Stunned"

Mrs. Bhutto, who led rallies and protest demonstrations for the first few months after her husband's arrest last September, was under house arrest in a one-story bungalow in an affluent

Lahore suburb, now patrolled by policemen with rifles. A person who saw her yesterday reported that she was "stunned and very upset."

The government's next move is presumably up to Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the head of the military government. Gen. Zia has made no public statement on the death sentence, which was delivered by a five-judge panel of the Lahore High Court.

Mr. Bakhtiar, sitting on a pink-satin couch in a relative's house here, argued that "any judge in the world would set aside this verdict" after studying the case.

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of having conspired to murder a political opponent in 1974. The man's car was ambushed in Lahore, allegedly at Mr. Bhutto's order, and although the intended victim escaped unhurt, his father, riding with him, was killed.

## Mueller-Armack, 76, Dead; Was Aide to Erhard

COLOGNE, March 20 (UPI).—Prof. Alfred Mueller-Armack, 76, a close associate of former Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, died Thursday after a long illness, Cologne University said today.

Mr. Mueller-Armack was one of the founding fathers of West Germany's free-market system, which was introduced by Mr. Erhard after the 1948 currency reform and which helped turn this country into an industrial giant.

From 1952 to 1963, Mr. Mueller-Armack worked as a state secretary in Mr. Erhard's Ministry of Economics.

Mr. Mueller-Armack also was involved in the founding of the European Investment Bank and backed the enlargement of the European Common Market.

## Mabel L. Criss

OMAHA, Neb., March 20 (AP).—Mabel L. Criss, 96, co-founder of the Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co., died yesterday.

## Joseph Miller

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP).—Joseph L. Miller, 70, the first special labor writer for the Associated Press, died Saturday.

## Swiss Set Vote On a 2d Plan for Value-Added Tax

BERNE, March 20 (Reuters).—Swiss voters will be asked on Dec. 3—for the second time in 18 months—to approve the introduction of a value-added tax, the government announced today.

The government is proposing a rate of 8 per cent for the proposed tax, similar to that levied in European Common Market countries, to replace an existing turnover sales tax and bring in an extra 1.6 billion Swiss francs (about \$942 million).

In a national referendum last June, the electorate turned down a proposed 10-per-cent value-added tax that would have yielded an additional \$1.3 billion.

Following this defeat, the government had planned to raise the sales tax to make up lost revenue, but later decided to submit a revised value-added-tax plan to a national vote.

Part of the revenue from the proposed new tax would be offset by a loss of about \$157 million through a simultaneous reduction in federal income tax on small and medium incomes.

## Bern Theater Burns

BERN, March 20 (AP).—The police said today that a motion-picture theater showing "Operation Thunderbolt," which describes the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport two years ago, was partly destroyed by suspected arson during the weekend.

judicial panel of the Lahore High Court.

Mr. Bakhtiar, sitting on a pink-satin couch in a relative's house here, argued that "any judge in the world would set aside this verdict" after studying the case.

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## Eccitt Clemency Bid

ANKARA, March 20 (UPI).—Premier Bulent Eccitt has asked Pakistan's Gen. Zia to commute the death sentence, against Mr. Bhutto, the Foreign Ministry said today.

The ministry said Mr. Eccitt made the request in a message to Gen. Zia that said: "Your excellency's reduction of such a stiff penalty would be greeted positively by the people of Turkey and the world."

## General Protests, Is Held

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 20 (AP).—Retired army Gen. Tikka Khan was arrested today in Lahore while trying to lead a demonstration protesting Mr. Bhutto's death sentence.

Witnesses said nearly 1,000 Bhutto supporters had gathered in the Lahore gate sector of Lahore, 180 miles southeast of here, trying to form a procession under Tikka Khan's leadership. Tikka Khan was national security minister in Mr. Bhutto's cabinet.

## Battles Erupt

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 20 (Reuters).—Running battles erupted in parts of Pakistan today between police and people protesting Mr. Bhutto's death sentence.

A university was closed indefinitely and cars, buses and a fire engine were set on fire. Police used tear gas here in Lahore and in several towns in the southernmost province of Sind to disperse the protesters.

## Banned Leader Of KKK Deported By Britain to U.S.

LONDON, March 20 (AP).—Bill Wilkinson, a U.S. Ku Klux Klan leader, was deported from Britain this morning.

Immigration officials put Mr. Wilkinson, who had been banned from entering Britain, on a plane to the United States one week after he reportedly slipped into the country illegally from France.

Police in Leeds arrested Mr. Wilkinson, 34, yesterday after he stepped off a train from London. It is believed police were tipped off to his arrival by a Sunday newspaper. He was kept in custody overnight.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Danham Springs, La., who was identified as the Klan's Imperial Wizard, told immigration officials that he landed from France in a private boat on a beach north of Dover a week ago Sunday.

David Duke, of New Orleans, a U.S. KKK leader who has been in Britain for nearly 20 days, is still planning to appeal his deportation order. Mr. Duke entered Britain legally, even though the Home Office had issued an order banning KKK leaders from entering the country.

## Bern Theater Burns

BERN, March 20 (AP).—The police said today that a motion-picture theater showing "Operation Thunderbolt," which describes the Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport two years ago, was partly destroyed by suspected arson during the weekend.



## FASHION

### Hats, Ties And Vests Make Spring

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 20 (REUTERS)—As usual, accessories will make or break spring fashions.

The three key points this season are hats, vests and ties. Hats made a spectacular comeback since Kenzo, taking his cue from what the young were wearing at the Flea Market, launched the pop. Every young woman, starting with Princess Caroline, fell for caps which sold in men's stores and at hatiers such as Jean-Charles Brousseau. The latter alone acknowledges having sold 50,000 of them.

Couture designers followed in their recent collections with hats that were real hats for a change. But, again, the cap was, most of them were inspired by masculine headgear. Jean-Louis Scherrer had a Chaplin bowler. Saint Laurent produced a New Orleans straw boater and Marc Bohan (Dior) turned up a sailor's white cap. As for Kenzo, he moved on when he saw the cap while Dorotee-Bis did a safari cap.

Second Element Vests are the second most important element in putting a spring wardrobe together. The range is enormous. The main styles are inspired by bullfighting, Turkish coffee servers, or bellboys' uniforms. They can be worn over pants or skirts and with or without a blazer. Invariably broad-shouldered, they bring back small waists with small hips.



Barbary/Sipa Press.  
Paloma Picasso  
brightly-inspired.



Brighton/Sipa Press.  
The boater look  
by Saint Laurent.



Young/Sipa Press.  
Princess Caroline  
in a cap.

not too far in the future. A lot of young women pick up their hats in the racks of the Flea Market, which offers a wide range of antiques. All of these come from men's wardrobes.

Vests can also be part of an outfit, matching the skirt or completely different, both in color and fabric, and more interesting. Fabrics can be just about everything—tweed, silk, gabardine, linen or velvet.

They are another success and another sign that the Punk influence is not to be taken lightly. The new ties are strong, almost ribbon-like. Quick on the uptake, manufacturers, including Roch, Renoma, and Soane, have started their own lines, made of solid colored, plaid or striped fabrics.

At Agnes B, do-it-yourself ties are selling by the yard.

As for Kenzo's bow tie, worn loose and flapping as a neckerchief, it has given birth to still another bow tie, but Kenzo's is made of stiff plastic, sprinkled with polka dots. It does not make any sense but it sells—2,000 so far, with Catherine Deneuve (here in khaki with yellow dots) among the fans.

The majority wear the French d'Alphonse. But it is not to be confused with a white that Frederic Castet, who designs Dior couture, has given his collection, started two months ago, a low profile.

Expensive fur—including mink, squirrel and sable—can be worn inside poplin, leather or knit in reversible garments.

The low-profile approach has unexpected results. Often the subdued side looks better and newer than the rich fur coat. Such is the case of a jaquard knit, gold-flecked, slim coat lined with squirrel. The jaquard blouses and gowns of Persian lamb, which looks more like Moroccan leather than fur, are equally interesting.

Castet even hid sable and mink under raincoats made of blue-jean fabric.

To keep spirits up, Castet (whose collection won't be shown officially until March 29) is having the models wear gold lamé knit pants and tunics, with matching boots, bonnets, and gloves.

## Lawsuit in England

### Are Dogs Women's Friends, Too?

By Susan Heller Anderson

DIETWORTH, England (NYT).—In a valiant attempt to expand the aphorism that dog is man's best friend, Florence Nagle, one of Britain's most respected trainers and breeders, is suing the powerful all-male Kennel Club for sex discrimination.

"They made a shambles out of Crufts," charged Mrs. Nagle, referring to last month's prestigious Crufts dog show which was marred by a dognaping, at least one poisoning, warring black long queues and a disruptive anti-vivisectionist demonstration. "Crufts has become a beauty contest. Conditions were terrible. I'm not a woman's libber but these men are just incompetent children."

Mrs. Nagle, who is 83 and still raising champion Irish wolfhounds, in her Sussex kennels here, was recently denied membership in The Kennel Club because she is a woman. While there is a ladies' branch of the club, women are not entitled to full membership, nor are they represented proportionally on the important subcommittees which govern the dog world.

"The ladies' branch has no power," sniffed Mrs. Nagle, a feisty woman who successfully fought the same battle against the Jockey Club a decade ago but who recently gave up training horses because of her age. "But women are a large majority of exhibitors and breeders—about 80 per cent at most shows. So we want much more of a say."

Social and Administrative Unlike the American Kennel Club, The Kennel Club (the "K.C.") because it was the first, founded in 1873, is still a somewhat antiquated social club occupying comfortable Mayfair headquarters with drinking and dining facilities, and the administrative head of the British dog world, a big industry. In the latter role it registers pure-bred dogs, thus determining eligibility for show; issues export pedigrees for dogs leaving the country; sets standards for breeding and runs Crufts, one of the world's most important dog shows.

The money earned from these activities, difficult to estimate but easily approaching \$1 million, is dumped into a central account which funds the social club, according to Mrs. Nagle. What she hopes to accomplish in her sex discrimination suit is the separation of the social side from the administrative one, making The Kennel Club a strictly professional body.

"We don't want to muck up the

social end but the silly asses think we do," Mrs. Nagle said dispassionately. "We only want to split off the social club. Unfortunately, dogs are now a big business and The Kennel Club should be run in a businesslike way." The women's branch of the club is supporting Mrs. Nagle's legal action, which she says she will take "all the way to the top."

Reluctant to Talk The club's secretary, Lt. Comdr. John Williams, is predictably reluctant to discuss the lawsuit but notes that the Sex Discrimination Act permits segregated private clubs. "We don't discriminate as far as showing, licensing, etc., are concerned. But it's a private members' club so we don't think we're breaking the law," he said in The Kennel Club's London office. Comdr. Williams admits that there is a quota of women on subcommittees—no more than 25 per cent—and that women are excluded from certain committees.

This public airing of The Kennel Club's quaint prejudices comes at a time when the dog world is trying to put up a unified front against the wave of anti-dogism currently shocking England. The Crufts poisoning and dognaping made headlines here.

Britain, with one dog for every 9.4 persons, is by no means the world leader in the number of dogs per capita—it is outdistanced by far by the United States, which has one dog for every 5.7 persons. But national preoccupation with the animals is extreme. The Queen is often seen surrounded by her six dogs—three Corgis and three cross-breeds, that she feeds daily. During the week before Crufts the London Times ran some half-dozen dog stories, plus front-page pictures of the more glamorous specimens.

400 Letters

But in January a violently anti-dog article appeared in the Guardian and its writer received about 400 letters, most of them supporting her view. Dog people are aware of this growing antagonism and hope to combat it with Pro-Dogs, formed by Leslie Scott-Ordish, a breeder who chose as the group's slogan, "Education Not Legislation."

"We need to get out information about dogs—that they're not a health risk or pest," she said. "Rabies has given dogs a bad image—we're trying to fight that. And, of course, people are intolerant of dogs fouling because they feel it's dangerous."

## WAVERLEY ROOT: Keeping Oregano's Name Straight

"BASTARD marjoram of Canday," wrote John Gerard in his famous "Herball" which many sturdy roots: from which rise up divers weak and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, set with faint green leaves, not unlike those of Penny Royal, but broader and shorter; at the top of these branches stand small or chaffy ears of a purple colour. The whole plant is of a most pleasant smell. The root endures in my garden, and the leaves also green all this Winter long. 1597, although it hath been said that it doth perish at the first frost, as sweet Marjorome doth."

"Bastard marjoram" is oregano (alias origanum, origanum, or) if you are old-fashioned, origanum, and it may well be that the plant which flourished in Gerard's garden was the first in England for 1597 would have been about the date of its original appearance there, and Gerard, who received plants and seeds from all over the world, was often the first to grow a new species.

He distinguished between marjoram and oregano, which is more than most persons can do today. The housewife, if she uses either of these herbs at all, asks for oregano or marjoram, and, without knowing which she has, takes whatever is given her by the grocer, who does not know which he is selling either. Yet each of these delightful spicy herbs has its own personality; and as I dealt with marjoram in this space last year, suppose we attempt to define oregano in terms of its differences from marjoram.

It differs in name—or at least it does for those who keep its names straight. This should be easiest for those who use its scientific name: A species whose generic name is *Origanum* is oregano. If it is *marjoram* it is marjoram. Unfortunately, one of the greatest of those who use scientific terminology, indeed the one who invented a great deal of it, Linnaeus himself, mixed things up by baptizing marjoram *Origanum marjorana*.

The name of Linnaeus should

be revered, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that his classifications are now, sadly, outdated. Curiously, the generic name *Origanum* was used correctly before his time, as well as after it. Gerard called it *Origanum hispanicum* in his text and *Origanum creticum* under the drawing which accompanied it.

Popular usage ordinarily identifies oregano by adding some qualifying adjective to the word "marjoram." One such combination is that used by Gerard, bastard marjoram. Another is wild marjoram, which probably dates from the time when oregano was indeed only picked wild, but nowadays wild marjoram is usually equated illogically with *Origanum vulgare*, the only species which is cultivated. Tward marjoram is another term; oregano indeed does not grow as high as marjoram, but its leaves, as Gerard noted, are thicker and bushier. Country folk call oregano shepherd's thyme, a peripet name since it is indeed very close to thyme in its chemical composition.

It differs in its botanical nature, and one of those differences meshes with what seems to be a confusion in names. Books which give directions for growing herbs sometimes tell us that marjoram can be grown in window boxes or indoors in pots, and indeed it can, even in containers occupied simultaneously by other seasoners, chives or parsley, for instance. But they add that in these restricted spaces it sometimes develops a sort of neurosis and begins, inexplicably, to languish, and can only be saved by being moved outdoors. I suspect that this occurs when the herb grower has planted, inadvertently, not marjoram, but oregano. Oregano is ill adapted for planting in pots, despite the fact that some writers use "wild marjoram" as a synonym for oregano.

The fact is that oregano should not be grown in pots. It has a spreading root system and tends to sprawl over the ground (Gerard noted this too), while marjoram, though it bends gracefully from its greater height, still re-

mains erect. Marjoram stays where it is put; oregano demands more for expansion.

Oregano is harder than marjoram and consequently enjoys a wider distribution. Marjoram sticks very close to the Mediterranean, where it was born. Oregano penetrates into even quite cool reaches of the temperate zone (today it grows wild in England, for instance). Gerard called it "bastard Marjorome of Canday," that is, of Ceylon.

The Traveller.

We may guess that it was oregano, the traveller, which was sacred to Shiva and Vishnu. Though it may well have been marjoram which in Egypt was dedicated to Osiris. Oregano will grow on quite arid soil which marjoram would not appreciate; in southern and western France, oregano is particularly flavorful when it comes from barren hill-sides exposed to much sun. But along the Mediterranean coast oregano is richer in oil, and is therefore better suited for its second most important use, that of making perfume.

There is one troubling fact about the distribution of oregano which might seem to cast doubt on the accuracy with which oregano has now been distinguished from marjoram. Root as a rule, are most widely eaten on the territories to which they are native. On this basis, marjoram should be favored in the Mediterranean region, oregano elsewhere. The observable fact is just the opposite: The Mediterranean prefers oregano. This may be explained because:

It differs in taste. Mediterranean peoples (and peoples in

hot countries generally) like stronger, hotter foods than peoples of cooler regions. Oregano smells and tastes stronger than the delicate sweet marjoram, and (as, again, Gerard noted) gives off a pungent odor in the garden, whereas marjoram hardly makes its presence felt unless it is bruised. Oregano is essential to Latin cookery, says the Encyclopedia Britannica, by which we should probably understand "Mediterranean cookery."

Neapolitans insist that oregano, not marjoram, should flavor pizza. The Bolognese make the same stipulation for their *ragu*. The Near East uses it freely on dishes of tomato and eggplant, and the Greeks, on their mutton kebab, even use a local species, *Origanum dubium*, which is much stronger than *Origanum vulgare*. Oregano, like marjoram, and, for that matter, a great many other herbs, is stronger dried than fresh. In France, Italy and England the leaves are used for this purpose; Greece and North Africa prefer the flower heads. The French gastronomic writer James de Cooque has written of fish sauce flavored with oregano seeds, but I can find no other reference to the use of the seeds as food.

Considering the relative pungency of oregano and marjoram one might wonder whether Erasmus (or his translator) did not get the wrong plant by the stem when he wrote: "Thus... speaks the marjoram: 'Keep away from me, swine; my scent is not for you,' for although this plant has a sweet smell, swine cannot endure its scent."

(c) 1978 by Waverley Root.

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, March 20 (REUTERS)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

### Films

"The Boys in Company C" is a film about heroism in the Vietnam war which is "chiefly remarkable for its guilelessness," Janet Maslin says. Billed as "the craziest group of men" that this country ever sent off to war, the characters are "in fact, so stereotypical... that they don't seem to have any feelings or consequences about what they do or what happens to them." There is a hippie, a fast-talking ladies' man, a sensitive type who keeps the journal upon which the movie is based, a renegade who winds up on drugs and a former ghetto dope dealer who turns into an astounding leader. The cast, including Stan Shaw, Michael Lembeck and James Whitmore Jr., is young and new but all their performances "are eclipsed by the cheap trumpe of the screenplay." Maslin adds, "There's no real evidence of the troubled American political climate of 1967, which is when the story takes place."

### Plays

"Timbuktu," directed by Geoffrey Holder, is a musical whose lyrics are "soggy and almost to-

tally lacking in wit," Richard Eder says. A modified version of "Kismet," the locale has been changed from the Orient to Mali and the cast is now all black. The emperor (Gilbert Price) is loveless over the lovely daughter of the poet Hadji (Metha Moore). There is the wicked police chief (George Bell) who tries to spoil matters, and his strong-minded, highly sexed wife (Martha Kiti), who takes up with Hadji (Ra Hawkins).

"Da," directed by Melvin Bernhardt, is "an argument for memory and the hold of the past upon the present," according to Richard Eder. It is about the return home of Charles (Brian Murray) who, on the occasion of his father's funeral, comes to terms with the working-class Dublin background he has cast off in order to become a prosperous Londoner. He is accosted by ghost-like memories of his narrow-minded mother (Sylvia O'Brien), of his misanthropic old boss (Lester Rawlins), of his bumbling boyhood self (Richard Seer), and above all, of Da (Barnard Hughes) whose portrait as a "cheerful and maddeningly punambitious man" builds up in recollection. "At first glance it is a sentimental comedy, but the sentiment is fortified with brains and bones, and the comedy is a clear-running delight."

## Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

Amsterdam  
Bahrain  
Brussels  
Delhi  
Frankfurt  
London  
Munich  
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## Round Two: Decision

The French political tradition of uttering radical opinions and casting conservative votes has again been sustained. So has the center-right coalition whose official head is President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Hence France will not engage in the series of adventures in economics proposed by the left, nor will the presence of a Communist group in the government pose problems for the West.

Beyond those very important points, however, questions remain after the election. How will Chirac's neo-Gaullists work with Barre's moderates? Will the government coalition try, as Giscard d'Estaing has done, to attract the left's right wing, or push farther in the Gaullist direction? Will the Socialists oust Mitterrand, or blame it all on the mulish Communists? And will the latter seek again to patch up differences with the Socialists—or simply plow ahead on their own?

The possible developments in French politics are many—especially in light of the fact that the difference between left and right in the popular vote was far less than the latter's majority in the National Assembly would seem to indicate. France has given the center-right another chance, but its people are still restless; the economic prob-

lems that caused the uneasiness reflected in the pre-vote polls remain to be solved.

In this France is no different from West Germany, Britain or the United States. What it also shares with those countries is a present preference for cautious approaches to inflation and unemployment, to the recession which has afflicted all of the industrialized West, as well as Japan.

Given these similarities of problems and approaches, France can maintain its relationships with the other industrialized states, and join in efforts to find common answers to their common questions. But French nationalist independence has always been strong, and its Gaullist tradition in that respect is still very much alive.

Nevertheless, the urgent need for economic cooperation is very great; recognition is essential that world markets are vital to the industrialized countries and mere competition in those markets is not enough to insure prosperity. Thus far, there has been more talk than action at upper levels of the Western economy. The French elections should help to move the leaders beyond the conversational level, since it shows a continuance of confidence in the broad objectives of that leadership—but also demonstrates that that confidence may not endure much longer, if practical progress is not achieved.

## Mr. Carter's Tough Talk

You've got to give the Russians this: They were absolutely right in perceiving a change in tone and even substance in the speech Jimmy Carter gave in Winston-Salem, N.C., the other day. It was a tough speech. There were no references to "inordinate" fear of Communism in it. On the contrary, the President now observed merely that "old ideological labels have lost some of their meaning"—an interesting choice of words. Overall, Mr. Carter used the occasion to assert a rock-like commitment to maintaining and, if necessary, strengthening the nation's military defenses, and he did not leave his listeners in any doubt as to where he thought the principal threats were coming from. It was this that the Russians, reacting with uncommon speed in a waspish Tass statement, found so offensive.

Thus the President spoke of "an ominous inclination of the Soviet Union to use its military resources to intervene in other people's conflicts; he cited an "excessive Soviet buildup" of arms in Europe; and he suggested that the United States might have to go forward with advanced strategic weapons systems to counter the relentless and fast-paced decade-long Soviet pursuit of a bigger and meaner strategic nuclear arsenal. Our own first response is simply this: that the Russians, having so astutely noted the turning up of the heat under the burner of U.S.-Soviet affairs, should ask themselves what contribution their own activities in this new President's first year made to the Carter verbal escalation. We think they contributed plenty—a failure to slacken their provocative strategic and theater arms build-up or to signal restraint in their African adventures. Mr. Carter's defense budgets have carried numerous hints and implicit offers of the we-won't-if-you-don't kind, and the Russians have not responded.

That is one reason Jimmy Carter cannot ignore either the Soviet enterprise or the domestic unease that exists concerning much of his national security policy. But it is not the only reason, and here we come to what strikes us as the second interesting fact about the President's Winston-Salem speech: Why he felt he had to give it—and why now. Our sense of it is that Mr. Carter made his own important contribution to the political circumstances that required the speech.

He did this by, over his first year in office, putting forth, one by one, individual programs and decisions and policies that created a widespread public impression of wobbliness, if not failure, resolve. Never mind for the moment that individually—from the inherited Panama negotiations, to the B-1 decision, to the prospective South Korean disengagement, to the predicament in the Horn of Africa—he may be said to have been acting on sound instinct or sound advice. The point is that the individual parts seemed to many to spell out a backing off from vital prior commitments to our own defense and that of our allies. More order and coherence and a relating of the various parts to the whole are required if Mr. Carter is to avoid this same pitfall in the future.

And he needs to. For it is painfully obvious that one reason the President was obliged to speak as he did was to establish credibility for any new SALT treaty he brings before the Senate. That is likely to be a very big and rough domestic battle, and the odds against his prevailing will be strong unless he can overcome the doubts that have been generated among parts of the public and in Congress by a certain seeming haphazardness of approach now. It goes without saying that he also needs to bring back a genuinely worthy agreement, and that is one of the things he seemed to be telling the Russians in his Winston-Salem speech: It set out some very tight and tough standards for a SALT agreement. Were they too rigid? We don't know. They were couched in language susceptible of a broad range of interpretation. But we do know that some stiffening along the lines of Winston-Salem was needed.

Not that any or all of this should be the source of unrelieved gloom. The fact is that Mr. Carter is only one year into his presidency and that U.S.-Soviet relations under a Carter administration are only that old. It is hardly surprising that the skirmishing and adjusting and misreading and revising is still going on. We think there is no reason to be despairing about SALT or other manifestations of so-called détente policy—at least not if the Russians and the Carter administration ponder how things came to the present disagreeable pass.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### French Elections

Wisdom and reason carried it and France is the winner... This March 19 will remain in history as a day of extreme joy. Because nothing, tomorrow, will menace our liberties: There will be no Communists in government... It is a whole new situation, a situation where national reconciliation is rapidly beginning to surface... This nation must chase away the poisonous myth of a "right" and a "left"—those irreducible opponents. The majority of the French people said "no" to misery and "no" to absurdity. Everything shows, with great speed, that this majority will increase, with the return of the good and great tradition of

Socialists, and of parliamentary and governmental life.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

... It is a personal victory for Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who has vowed for the last four years to establish a great party of the center to counterbalance the neo-Gaullist formation of Jacques Chirac. "Giscardians" bring to the National Assembly a plaid of young, new representatives who will enable the President of the republic to yearn onto a more reform-minded path, without right-pulling sociologists. The operation will not be achieved without pain... but Mr. Giscard d'Estaing now holds a solid hand of cards: He appears as the uncontested craftsman of the majority's success.

—From Le Matin (Paris).

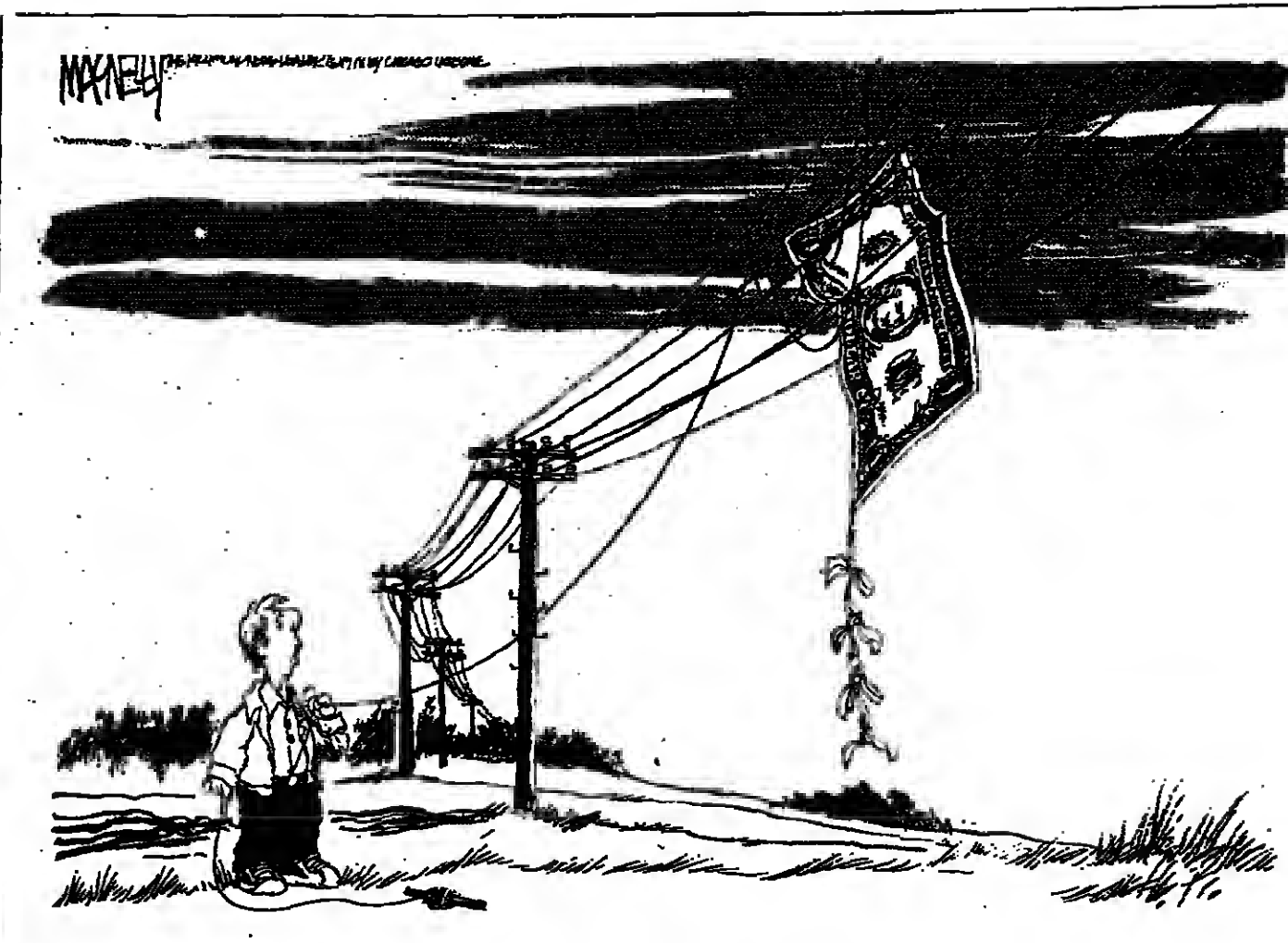
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

NEW YORK—Your coffin must bear a union label," is the headline which meets the eye in today's papers, and on reading further you learn that it is called the "Casket-Coverers' and Trimmers' Union" is on strike, and that it is taking steps to interfere with funerals in which the principal "dramatis personae" are not enclosed in union-made coffins.

### Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—Roscoe Arbutuckle, the "Fatty" Arbutuckle of the movies, arrived in Paris last night, to fulfill a vaudeville engagement, and announced that he is going to re-enter the motion picture. At the Gare Saint-Lazare, Mr. Arbutuckle was greeted by at least a dozen managers, a small army of photographers and a large crowd of admirers. The crowd was so big, there was almost a riot.



## The 'Hollywood 10'—30 Years Later

By Ring Lardner Jr.

NEW YORK—There were 19 of us who came to be known as "unfriendly witnesses" because of our expressed attitudes toward the House Committee on Un-American Activities. I couldn't figure out then or now how they were selected, but on the available evidence, I'd say haphazardly, there were some fairly outspoken radicals, known by me as a party member to be Communists, but others of equal prominence were not on the list, and four or five of the ones that were had only the most tenuous connections with the party and the left generally.

Soon after we had been subpoenaed, 15 of the 19 met with a group of lawyers to talk about what to do at the hearings. The one who stayed away was Bertolt Brecht because of his special status as an alien and his anxiety to get to East Germany after his appearance without being delayed by legal procedures.

The first thing we had to recognize was that the committee had us in a rather tight bind, with strictly limited choices, all of them involving distinct risks to our liberty and continued employment, especially for those of us who were indeed members of the Communist party.

### Prosecution

If you weren't you could say so, but because it was under compulsion you would be conceding the right of Congress to go into such matters and helping to isolate those who had exercised their perfectly legal right to be Communists. If you told the congressmen it was none of their business, you faced the likelihood of prosecution for contempt.

Some of the subpoenaed men who were Communists wanted to say so, to proudly proclaim an affiliation they had been reluctantly concealing because that was party policy in Hollywood. Their enthusiasm for this stand decided when it was pointed out that the committee's next demand would be to name all the other members they knew. If they balked at informing, they would still have to invoke either the freedom-of-speech or the self-incrimination provisions of the Bill of Rights, ending up in either case with a shakier defense against contempt than if they had answered in question at all in a privileged area.

Once that last position was agreed upon to answer no such questions—the remaining decision for each of us and the group as a whole was whether to base our silence on the First or the Fifth Amendment. Beginning with the next round of hearings in 1951, scores of witnesses did invoke the Fifth, and it would have been quibbling, once our case had been lost, to follow our path to prison. For us, however, to use the Fifth back in 1947 would have had several drawbacks.

First, we would have been saying in practical effect that we thought it was a crime to be a Communist—this when no member of that party had even been indicted under the Smith Act.

### Blacklist

Second, we recognized from the start that there was the danger of a blacklist emerging from these proceedings, and we knew it would be hard for the studios to provide us if we were upheld by the courts for asserting our First Amendment rights. But even if we were upheld on the Fifth, the general stigma which unthinking people attach to it would make it easier for our bosses to organize and justify a blacklist.

The third and most important limitation was that while the Fifth could seriously impede the committee's work, and its application to a question about Communist membership needed testing, it did not challenge the committee's very existence. By using the First Amendment, we would be saying the whole investigation was unconstitutional—that where Congress was forbidden to legislate, Congress was forbidden to investigate. Hearings such as these would be proven to have no valid purpose.

In a situation, therefore, in which the only safe and acceptable course open to us was to

repudiate everything we believed in and prove we meant it by making trouble for other people, we could not be regarded as heroes for choosing a course of decency instead. In fact, we were doubly disqualified from heroic status: We weren't volunteers and we thought we were going to be winners.

### Reflection

It is an interesting reflection on how far all three branches of the government departed from U.S. tradition during those dark years that all the relevant Supreme Court decisions up till that time gave us confidence that our position would be vindicated. One that seemed to apply had gone unchallenged since 1880. It said in part: "We feel equally sure that neither of these bodies possesses the general power of making inquiry into the private affairs of the citizen."

And another that sounded even more pertinent had been handed down as recently as 1943: "If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion or other matters of opinion, or force citizens to confess by word or deed their faith therein."

The very same court from which those words had come, with eight Roosevelt appointees, remained intact when we testified. It was the death of two of them in the summer of 1949, while our case was pending, and

their replacement by Truman-appointed reactionaries, that lost us the four votes we needed for a review of the decision against us.

For us, the blacklist began only a month after the hearings and lasted for the more fortunate of us into the 1960s. In the spring of 1950 we were denied a Supreme Court hearing, with only Justices Black and Douglas dissenting, and by summer we were serving our sentences. In the fall our number was reduced by one when Edward Dmytryk announced from his place of incarceration that he had seen the light. Soon he discovered that a mere expression of remorse, however intense, was not enough for the committee or the producers. In order to work again, he was told, one had to name names.

It didn't matter what names; the committee probably had them anyway. In fact, later on, when some cooperative witnesses couldn't come up with a respectable list, names were provided them by the committee staff from their ample supply. It was a ritual that was required, but not a meaningless ritual. To the uninitiated confessions on Capitol Hill, it was an act of perfect contrition.

### A Cycle

In the years since then, the remaining nine have shrunk to four. Samuel Ornitz, Adrian Scott, Herbert Biberman, Dalton Trumbo and John Howard Lawson are dead. Of the survivors only Albert Maltz and I have

been free to work in Hollywood more or less when we wanted to. Alvin Bassie and Lester Cole have not. But it isn't because two aging writers may still be blacklisted or graylisted, or that many more who came after us never were able to return to their old professions, that it is valuable to recall all this ancient history today.

It is, I think, because our nation has moved through two centuries in a continuous cycle from liberty to repression and back. And there is no more reason now to relax our vigilance than there was in the days when many people thought we had been through a Roosevelt revolution culminating in a grand alliance and the unconditional surrender of the forces of hate, intolerance and aggression.

Ring Lardner Jr. is one of the survivors of the so-called "Hollywood 10" called to testify at hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, which was investigating alleged Communist subversion in the movie capital. This article was adapted by The New York Times from an address at a recent program there, sponsored by the American Jewish Congress, marking the 30th anniversary of the hearings. Since the Hollywood blacklist ended for him in 1960, Mr. Lardner has written several screenplays, winning his second Academy Award, for "A Star is Born" in 1970, and a book, "The Lardners: My Family Remembered."

## The Triumph of Hate

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Prime Minister Begin comes to Washington this week with an emotional mantle of approval for his response to Palestinian terrorism. Internal Israeli criticism of his peace policy has been damped down. Many U.S. supporters of Israel sympathize with its military action in Lebanon.

Those feelings are understandable. Even if no history were involved, the murder of 35 innocent human beings should outrage any people. And there is history: The history that makes Jews determined never again to be victims.

But it does not follow that Israel was wise to occupy a big strip of southern Lebanon, or to carry out heavy bombing raids there and elsewhere. Still less does it follow that retaliation of that kind is Israel's true long-term interest: In peace and security, I think the action, with its inevitable political and human implications, courts disaster for Israel.

### No Security

Militarily, the Lebanese operation promises about as much real security as a U.S. search-and-destroy mission in Vietnam. Occupy a six-mile strip, and the guerrillas will be beyond it. Then another three miles, or nine, or 30: Where will it end? The Israeli newspaper Davar wrote:

"It is easy to lose in Lebanon but very difficult to win. Even if the Americans swallow our presence there, we will face a region crawling with terrorist networks of the security belt. The threat of rocket fire on Galilee's settlements will be reduced but will not disappear. Certainly the threat of terrorist acts such as last Sat-

urday's [March 11] will not disappear."

Then think about the scale of this retaliation in human terms. What message does it send to those Arabs who have been coming around to the idea of peace with Israel?

### 'No Hearts'?

At least 700 people were killed by the Israeli military operations, according to UN officials, and 150,000 made homeless. Is that a "justified" reprisal for 35 deaths? It can be only if Arabs are less human than the rest of us. The callous acceptance of such disproportion is reminiscent of Gen. William Westmoreland's argument that life is cheap in Asia.

After the cruel terrorist attack on March 11, an Israeli worker said of the Palestinians: "We have to do even more to them, to destroy them completely, because they have no hearts, because they have no hearts, because they have no hearts."

A few days later a U.S. reporter met a Palestinian mother in the corridor of a Beirut hospital. She was pleading with a doctor to save the life of her son, who had lost an arm in the Israeli bombing. She turned to the reporter and said: "Tell the Israeli I still have two sons and they will grow up to take revenge."

Israel is being stored up on both sides, passing from generation to generation. Like the children of Belfast, the children of Arabs and Israelis are having the folk memory of violence and hate implanted on them.

The only way out must be to break the cycle of violence. Of course it is hard to ask Israel to show restraint, given all that the country and its people have suffered. But nations, like individuals, show strength not by rage but by restraint. And Israel has such a stake in peace.

### Contents

When emotion subsides, when reflection is possible, can Israelis believe that force without peace can provide safety forever? That holding this piece of territory or "installing" that settlement is worth more than the chance of friendship with powerful Arab states? That contempt for the humanity of 3 million Palestin-

ians is the way to security for Israel?

If there is a note of despair and desperation in these words, it is because I think the circumstances are desperate. There has been a rare, an extraordinary chance to end the cycle of violence. But the time to seize it is running out.

Just four months ago Anwar Sadat broke with the Arab past and offered peace to Israel. Since then Israel has opened new settlements on Arab-occupied land, it has disavowed any obligation to withdraw from the West Bank. It has occupied territory in still another Arab country. Is that a record that can encourage Arabs to believe in the effectiveness of reason and moderation?

When the terrorists struck Israel, Sen. Abraham Ribicoff condemned the raid as "monstrous," but he said it would be a "tragic irony" if the murderers succeeded in frustrating peace. And he warned: "Hated breeds hatred breeds hatred breeds hatred."

That is precisely what is in danger of happening now: the triumph of fear over hope, of hatred over humanity, of extremism over reason. Are there true friends of Israel here—Sens. Ribicoff or Moynihan or Jackson, say—who will speak the truth to Mr. Begin? Unless someone does, and persuades him, I think history will see this as a shameful moment for Israel.

## French Vote: Second Spring For Giscard?

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS—The French elections have handed President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing what one of the Paris papers calls a "second spring." He has been proved right in his basic strategy, and he has built a major party in the National Assembly.

Still he has at best an opportunity, for France remains a country alighting at his heels the dynamic Gaullist leader, Jacques Chirac.

The President's special quality in French politics is an almost unique awareness of the second industrial revolution that has transformed his country in the postwar era. High growth rates through the 1960s converted France into a modern economy with a high technology sector, and big exports. Expansion of housing and social services assures that even in difficult times nobody goes without basic necessities.

To be sure there is gross inequality of wealth—perhaps more so than in any advanced country.

But Giscard d'Estaing had developed a program to meet these difficulties. As presented in his recent book, "French Democracy," he wants a higher minimum wage, more progressive taxes, decentralization of government, and a freeing of a price control system which tends to push banks and other enterprises in favor of the haves against the have-nots.

For the first three years of his presidency, that is from 1974 forward, Giscard d'Estaing's reform ideas were blocked by two political barriers. The left, the Communists and Socialists under François Mitterrand, denounced them as mere palliatives designed to maintain the status quo.

### Reforms Opposed

On the right, there was a Gaullist majority under former Prime Minister Chirac. He opposed reform as concessions to the leftists. Where the President played for time to let the Socialists and Communists fall apart, Mr. Chirac resigned as prime minister. Giscard d'Estaing would not take on the left win in an early election.

The voting on the last two Sundays justified the President's instinct for moderate reform in almost every way. Though the election came at a bad time—with inflation running over 10 per cent and unemployment over 1 million—candidates identified with Giscard d'Estaing scored a marked triumph.

The Union for French Democracy, a party organized on the President's behalf in the last days of the campaign, won 137 seats and entered as the second largest party in the National Assembly.

As the President predicted, moreover, the Socialists and Communists fell apart. The Communists first inflicted upon the Socialists a "Common Program" which called for something like a thousand different nationalizations. That show of strength scared French voters, and as a result the united left, instead of winning 68 per cent majority predicted for the first ballot on March 12, won only 49.5 per cent. As for the Gaullists they fell from 170 to 148 seats in the National Assembly. Many of the old guard who had opposed the Giscard d'Estaing reforms were beaten. The drop probably would have been much greater except for the dynamic campaigning of Mr. Chirac—which probably explains the record 88 per cent turnout in the runoff election.

Theoretically, the President has the makings of a good moderate majority. The Socialists are in decay, and he can pull some of them over to his moderate reform program. The Gaullists, having suffered because of their identity with the past, also look ripe for presidential captivity.

But the Socialists and the Communists still command nearly half the French electorate. If the Socialists desert the left for a center coalition, they will be abandoning some part of their following to the detested Communist. Moreover, the Gaullists remain the largest party in the assembly and Mr. Chirac has ambitions to take on Giscard d'Estaing in the race for the presidency in 1981.

So Giscard d'Estaing remains far from total command. He has averted a leftist takeover, and probably a serious social unrest. But he has not changed the system. French politics still lags behind French social, economic and international realities, and the "second spring" requires more than just a waiting for a couple of weeks.















NEW YORK, March 20. — Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were

| Commodity and unit          | Mon.   | Year ago |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------|
| POODS                       |        |          |
| Corn, No. 2, 100 lbs.       | 1.75   | 2.10     |
| Wheat, No. 2, 100 lbs.      | 1.75   | 2.10     |
| TEXTILES                    |        |          |
| Printed cloth 60-68 3/4 in. | 44     | 37       |
| METALS                      |        |          |
| Steel billets, 100 lbs.     | 275.00 | 240.00   |
| Iron & Pig, 100 lbs.        | 314.75 | 310.00   |
| Steel scrap No. 1, 100 lbs. | 14.75  | 14.75    |
| Lead spot, 100 lbs.         | 33     | 31       |
| Copper elect., 100 lbs.     | 82 1/2 | 71 1/2   |
| Tin (strait), 100 lbs.      | 8,350  | 8,350    |
| Zinc, 100 lbs.              | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2   |
| Aluminum, 100 lbs.          | 52 1/2 | 52 1/2   |
| Gold 100 gms.               | 181.00 | 182.00   |

### U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY INDEX

| Commodity | Index  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |
| Textiles  | 100.00 |
| Food      | 100.00 |

NEW YORK FUTURES

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |
| Textiles  | 100.00 |
| Food      | 100.00 |

COTTON

| Grade | Price  |
|-------|--------|
| 1st   | 100.00 |
| 2nd   | 100.00 |
| 3rd   | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| AA     | 100.00 |
| BB     | 100.00 |
| CC     | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| DD     | 100.00 |
| EE     | 100.00 |
| FF     | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20


| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| GG     | 100.00 |
| HH     | 100.00 |
| II     | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| JJ     | 100.00 |
| KK     | 100.00 |
| LL     | 100.00 |

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London Metals Market

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
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| Silver    | 100.00 |
| Copper    | 100.00 |

London Commodities

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

Paris Commodities

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

European Gold Markets

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Gold      | 100.00 |
| Silver    | 100.00 |
| Copper    | 100.00 |

CHICAGO FUTURES

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

SOYBEAN OIL

| Grade | Price  |
|-------|--------|
| 1st   | 100.00 |
| 2nd   | 100.00 |
| 3rd   | 100.00 |

SOYBEAN MEAL

| Grade | Price  |
|-------|--------|
| 1st   | 100.00 |
| 2nd   | 100.00 |
| 3rd   | 100.00 |

WHEAT

| Grade | Price  |
|-------|--------|
| 1st   | 100.00 |
| 2nd   | 100.00 |
| 3rd   | 100.00 |

European Markets

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

Brussels

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

Frankfurt

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

London

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

International Stock Indexes

| Index     | Value  |
|-----------|--------|
| Dow Jones | 100.00 |
| Nikkei    | 100.00 |
| FTSE      | 100.00 |

Market Summary

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

NYSE Most Active

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| AA     | 100.00 |
| BB     | 100.00 |
| CC     | 100.00 |

Standard & Poor's

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| AA     | 100.00 |
| BB     | 100.00 |
| CC     | 100.00 |

International Bonds Traded in Europe

| Bond   | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| US Gov | 100.00 |
| UK Gov | 100.00 |
| FR Gov | 100.00 |

Midday Indicated Prices

| Commodity | Price  |
|-----------|--------|
| Grain     | 100.00 |
| Oil       | 100.00 |
| Metals    | 100.00 |

Convertible Bonds

| Bond   | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| US Gov | 100.00 |
| UK Gov | 100.00 |
| FR Gov | 100.00 |

Banknote-Index

| Banknote | Price  |
|----------|--------|
| US Gov   | 100.00 |
| UK Gov   | 100.00 |
| FR Gov   | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| MM     | 100.00 |
| NN     | 100.00 |
| OO     | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| PP     | 100.00 |
| QQ     | 100.00 |
| RR     | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| SS     | 100.00 |
| TT     | 100.00 |
| UU     | 100.00 |

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 20

| Symbol | Price  |
|--------|--------|
| VV     | 100.00 |
| WW     | 100.00 |
| XX     | 100.00 |

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